The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,680 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 10, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th May.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
			TUESDAY	
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th "
M CATHAY	2263	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L MARSEILLA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P	Captains.	1886.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 8,0	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000 800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1886.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500 550	16th May.
AMPHITRITE	B. Geloich	4,000 650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800 500	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200 600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500 550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA		3,500 550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 70, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. VICTORIA	3357	480	W. Russel	15th May
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	29th "
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothby	5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 5, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	" 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drilling, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Rollers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Roe and Heckle, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.
Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,801 tons, on MONDAY, 10th May, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

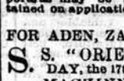
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th May, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.
Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.
N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMTE DE BONFORD
CHAMPAGNE.
A VERY SUPERIOR and choice brand, specially prepared to suit the Indian climate.
Per doz., Rs. 52-8.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.
A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COAL TAR SOAP.
A SUPERB antiseptic and disinfecting Toilet Soap; by its use eruptions and irritation are prevented and allayed, and a clear complexion produced. It is recommended by the Medical Faculty as a remedy for PRICKLY-HEAT and all eruptions of the skin, and as a safeguard against all infectious diseases.
Per Packet of 3 Tablets, As. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.
A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DR. EASTON'S
SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA.
A prompt and powerful Tonic, very beneficial in all cases of Muscular Debility, anæmia, &c.
It is exceedingly efficacious in that numerous class of disorders which is characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve-power, which is often induced by over-work, and it is of special benefit to patients recovering from fever.
Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

Prepared by
KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.
KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.
The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.
The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages:—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated-water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	" 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

MONSOON, 1886.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BEG to inform their numerous Patrons that they have made their usual arrangements for a regular supply of Goods to meet the requirements of many of their Constituents, who find it necessary to lay in a sufficient stock to carry them through the Monsoon.

HAMS AND BACON.

	Rs. a.
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each per lb.	0 14
Ham, Boneless, Cooked, in tins, 4 to 6 lbs., per lb.	1 5
Ham, Boiled, 2 lb. tins, each	1 7
Wiltshire Bacon, Flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb.	0 12
Ditto in cut, per lb.	0 13
Ditto in tins of about 2 and 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2

BUTTER AND LARD

Choicest Danish Butter, in 1 lb. tins, per tin	1 5
Choicest French Butter, ½ lb. tins, 10 annas, in 1 lb. tins	1 3
Hog's Lard, in 1 lb. tins	0 15

CHEESE.

Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	0 12
Ditto in cut	0 13
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only), per lb.	0 11
Cheddar, in tins of about 2 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1
Gruyere, in tins of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1
Parmasan, grated, in large bottles, each	1 1

TONGUES.

American cooked Tongues, per tin	2 8
Do. Lunch do. per tin	1 10
Sandringham Lunch do. per tin	1 0
Ox-Tongues, dried, in tins, each	5 0
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table, in tins, each	5 4
Do. Prime Pic-nic, per tin	2 2
Do. Paysandu, per tin	1 14
Ox-Cheek, collared, per tin	0 13

PRESERVED FISH.

Anchovies, in Oil, per bottle	0 12
Caviare, real Russian, per tin	1 4
Cod Fish, 1 lb. tins	0 8
Do. Roes, fresh	0 10
Digby Chicks	0 11
Haddock, fresh, 1-lb. tins	0 9
Do. Findon, per tin	0 10
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin	0 11
Herrings, fine fresh	0 6
Do. Kippered	0 11
Do. a la Sardine, small tins	0 12
Do. Red, selected fish	1 1
Do. in Fennel Sauce, per tin	0 11
Do. in Tomato Sauce, per tin	0 11
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon per tin	1 6
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad, per tin	0 8
Mackerel, fine, fresh, per tin	0 8
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's per tin	0 14
Do American, pint tins, per tin	0 8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0 10
Salmon, fresh, American, 1-lb. tins, per tin	0 9
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's 1-lb. tins, per tin	1 2
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins, per tin	0 10
Do. do. double tins, per tin	1 0
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's per tin	1 2
Sprats, dried, per tin	0 12
Turbot, fresh, per tin	0 11
Whitebait, Real Blackwall, per tin	1 2
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0 14

FRENCH PATES.

Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Truffled	3 0
Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux) } Snipe (Pate de Becassines) } Woodcock (Pate de Foie Gras) } Without Truffles, large tin	2 12
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Truffled, small tin	1 8

SAUSAGES.

Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0 15
Do. do. large size, do. do.	1 10
Bologna do. do. do.	1 4
Cambridge do. do. do.	0 15
Pork do. do. do.	0 15
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's do.	0 11
Do. do. small tin do. do.	0 6
Norfolk Sausages do. do.	0 10
Irish do. Shamrock brand do. do.	0 12

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, per tin	1 4
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin	2 2
Do. finest Californian, per tin	1 6
Carrots, English, per tin	0 7
French Beans (Haricot Verts), per tin	0 9
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetables, per tin	0 9
Mushrooms, preserved, ½-lb. tins	0 7
Do. do. 1-lb.	0 12
Do. Black, Leicestershire, per tin	0 12
Peas, English, per tin	0 7
Petit Pois (Au Naturel), per tin	0 9
Parsnips, English, per tin	0 7
Turnips, do., per tin	0 7
Chollet's compressed Vegetables, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3 12
Truffles, in bottles, per bottle	1 10

JAMS (KEILLER'S.)

Apricot } Cherry } Per tin	0 9
All other kinds, per tin	0 7

MARMALADE AND HONEY.

Orange Marmalade, Keiller's 1-lb. tins	0 6
Do. Cairn's Home made, 1-lb. tin	0 9
Narbonne Honey, per bottle	0 12

TABLE SAUCES.

Worcester, Treacher & Co's pints	0 11
(This fine Sauce commands a large sale, and is rapidly superseding all other Sauces.)	
Worcestershire, Lea and Perrins ½ pints	0 11
Reading Cock's pints	1 2
Harvey's (by Lazemby) pints	
Burgess's Essence of Anchovies ½ pints	0 11
Treacher's do. do. pints	1 2

CAPERS, OLIVES.

Caper's Real French ½ pints each	0 7
pints	0 11
Olives, Spanish, pints	0 9
Do. French ½ pints	0 6
pints	0 10

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS of every description.
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQEURS, etc.
HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
Catalogues free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	" 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 120
Do. do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

RIDING TROUSERS "A PERFECT FIT."
"COMFORT IN THE SADDLE." AND BREECHES.

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour	Rs. 24 0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab or *(Karki)*	" 26 0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, Drab or *(Karki)*	" 28 0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	" 38 0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	" 36 0
Drab Stockingette *(Karki)* a new Elastic Material, stout, soft, and comfortable	" 48 0
White do. do.	" 48 0

Gaiters of the above materials, from Rs. 10. Real Buckskins for Strapping Knees, and Seat

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND
LAMP POSTS	GATES	GENERAL CASTINGS
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from 3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from 7 0
Silk Lace	from 10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from 7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from 4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from 7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino	from 8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from 6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from 8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from 9 0
International do.	from 3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair 11 8
" " Embroidered Fronts	" 19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair 2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz. 16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from 21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from 21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair 2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from 17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

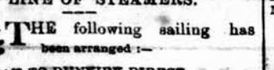
Messrs. HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co.

BEG to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from July 1st 1886, should be paid in before the 20th of May 1886, to allow of the renewal order reaching England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS POST FREE.

26, MEADOW STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailing has been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About
(a) CLAN FORBES	2450	W. Tait.	15th May.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloons and state rooms are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rate of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

(a) This steamer carries neither stewardess nor surgeon, and passages will be granted by her at reduced rates.

THE S.S. GUILDFORD has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL with a general cargo, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their Goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Prince's Dock. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the departure of the steamer and endorsed by the Captain, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th May 1886.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the City of Bombay are informed that their GROUND RENT Bills for the year 1885-86 have become due, and they are requested to PAY the same at once into the office of the Collector of Bombay, New Secretariat Building, failing which their ground-rent will be recovered under section 13 of Bombay Act II. of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.

J. H. GRANT,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 7th May, 1886.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.

SOUTHWOOD MEMORIAL FUND.

REFERRING to the advertisement heretofore published in connection with the above Fund, intimation is given that the subscription list in India will be CLOSED on the 15th May 1886.

Gentlemen interested who have not yet subscribed are reminded that such subscriptions will be received by

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
MESSRS. BINNY & Co., Madras.

F. BRANT.

High Court, Madras, 28th April, 1886.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Kalbat-street, Mody Bay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st December 1885.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1886.

LADIES'
WHITE KID GLOVES,
(SLIGHTLY SOILED)
to be cleared at less than
HALF PRICE.

4 Button length ..... Rs. 1-8
6 " " ..... " 2

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CALVERT'S
Domestic Carbolic
VAPORISER

FOR purification of the air in SICK ROOMS, removal of MOSQUITOES and other INSECTS, and general use where an AERIAL DISINFECTING and PURIFYING AGENT is required.

Vaporiser, each, Re. 1.

Concentrated Carbolic Powder for the Vaporiser, Per tin, As. 12.

Calvert's DENTO-PHENOLINE (new dentifrice), Per bottle, Re. 1.

Calvert's Carbolic TOOTH PASTE, Per pot, Ans. 6.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREATEST BOON EVER INVENTED FOR MOTHERS AND WET NURSES.

GELDART'S
GALACTAGOGUE,
OR MILK PRODUCER.

Geldart's Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of Milk, but by enriching the blood, converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet. It is highly recommended in all cases of debility, pain in the side, &c., and is a capital remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.

Per bottle, Rs. 2 and 3-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"RIFLE MIXTURE."
Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness,
Rs. 2 per 1 lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

FINEST
SYRIAN LATAKIA,
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

ALLEN AND GINTER'S
"RICHMOND GEM"
TOBACCO
(Curly Cut)
for Pipes and Cigarettes.
EXQUISITELY FRESH AND SWEET.
Rs. 2-4 per ½ lb. Tin.

FINEST AMERICAN
PLUG TOBACCOS.
Fresh shipment just to hand.
NO TOBACCO LIKE IT IN INDIA.

Golden Block .....Per lb.	Rs. 3 0
Bright Honey Dew ..Per lb.	Rs. 2 8
Cavendish.....Per lb.	Re. 1 4

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
AND FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

The Company will include the following well-known Artists :—

Miss Caroline Stanley		Master Charles Favager	
" Amy Goldis	"	Robert Stevenson	
" Dolly Inman	"	William Childs	
" Fanny Stanley	"	Walter Harman	
" L. Schierlitz	"	Frdk. Knewstub	
" D. Childs	"	A. Livingstone	
" N. De Lorme	"	T. Fitzgerald	
" R. Stanley	Mr.	A. Devenish	
" L. Booth	"	H. Devenish	
" N. Hedworth	"	F. Cooper	
" Fanny Peters	"		

And a highly trained and efficient Chorus, and grand Corps de Ballet.

Mr. H. Stanley, Stage Manager
Mr. Herr Braun, Conductor
Manager
Signora Dalmata, Musical Directress
Mr. J. Lascelles, Mechanist
Mr. C. Pitt, Scenic Artist
Prof. Wardrope, Lime Light Operator
Mr. F. Weilington, Property Master
Madam Crouchier, Wardrobe Mr
Mr. WILLIAM FARMER, Business Manager.

OPENING PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1886.

Pianquette's Romantic Opera, in 3 Acts, entitled,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,
OR, THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE AND BALLET OF THE APPLE HARVEST.

☞ LOOK AT THE POWERFUL CAST.

HENRI, (Marquis de Corneville)	Miss DOLLY CHILDS.
CHRISTOPHE	Miss L. BOOTH.
THE BAILLIE	Master C. FAVARGER.
GOBO	Miss DOLLY INMAN.
GASPARD (a Miser)	Master R. STEPHENSON
GRENICHIEU	Miss F. STANLEY.
SERPOLETTE (a foundling)	Miss AMY CHILDS.
GERMAINE	Miss L. SCHLERLITZ.
MANETTE	Miss N. DE LORME.
JEANNE	Miss C. STANLEY.

Man Servants, Maid Servants, Coachmen, Sailors, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Act I, Scene 1.—On the Coast of Corneville.
" 2—The Road to the Fair.
" 3—Norman Hiring Fair.
(GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE.)
Act II, The Haunted Chateau.
Act III, The Gardens of the Chateau.
(BALLETT OF THE APPLE HARVEST.)
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA.
Under the conductorship of HERR BRAUN
(Late conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe.
Wonderful Effects.

Prices of Admission.—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1, and Back Seats, Annas 8.

Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, one of the best and completely furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, for six or eight months certain. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

VALENTINE'S
MEAT JUICE,
Per pot, Rs. 3-4.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GAZOGENES! GAZOGENES!!
FOR PRODUCING ÆRATED WATERS.

Very simple, convenient, and durable, secured with nickle silvered wire or cane; complete with directions for use.

Manufactured upon the latest improved system.
3 pint size, Rs. 13-8.
5 pint size, " 18-0.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS TO BE SOLD.

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND," bound 1871 to 1880.
"BAILY'S MAGAZINE," unbound 1871 to 1881, inclusive (complete with exception of one number in 76 and one in 77.
"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE," bound 1871 to 1885, inclusive, 1882 and 1885 not bound.
"CHAMBERS' JOURNAL," 1872 to 1881 bound, some of the vols. incomplete.
"CORNHILL MAGAZINE," 1871 to 1885 inclusive (1882 and 1885 not bound) wanting 1 vol for 1874.
"CENTURY MAGAZINE," 1884 bound) 1885 (unbound
"CONTEMPORARY REVIEW," 1884 (bound) 1885 (unbound).
"EDINBURGH REVIEW," bound 1874 to 1879 inclusive.
"FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW," 1881 to 1885 inclusive (1883 incomplete) 1882 and 1885 (unbound).
"FRASER'S MAGAZINE," 1871 to 1882 inclusive, 1882 incomplete.
"LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE," 1881—1885 (unbound).
"QUARTERLY REVIEW," 1874 to 1885 inclusive, 4 last years unbound, others bound.
"TEMPLE BAR," 1871 to 1880 inclusive, bound, some volumes incomplete.

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Mhow Military Library.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI HEERABAI, widow and executrix of the late ARDASER JAMASJEE BUMWALLA, has CONTRACTED to SELL the following properties, that is to say :—First.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Pydhowny, without the Fort in the city of Bombay, fronting the Bhendy Bazar Road, on the east side thereof, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the premises. Secondly.—His estate described under No. 7634, New Survey No. 1273, assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 1 and Ward No. 2176, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Heerjeebhoy Framjee Cooper, on or towards the west by the Bhendy Bazar Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Hajee Ebrahim Latiff, and on or towards the south partly by the property secondly hereinafter described, partly by the property of Govindjee Hunsraj, and partly by the property of Pelamber Ramnath and Bhuta Ruttonsey, which said premises are in the occupation of Peroshe Dadabhoy, and used as stables, and Secondly All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Pydhowny aforesaid, fronting the Shaik Abdul Rehmon Street, on the east side thereof, assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 421, 423, and 425 and 4 ward No. 97, containing by admeasurement 132 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on or towards the east by the property of Govindjee Hunsraj, on or towards the west by the Shaik Abdul Rehmon-street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the premises hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the south partly by the Copper-smith Cross-row, which said premises are partly occupied by the Government Telegraph office, partly by Ootumwalla's Dispensary, and partly by other tenants. All persons having any claim against or to the said properties or either of them either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing (to the undersigned) at their office, No. 29, Meadow-street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 8th day of May 1886.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable two-storeyed BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. Pechy. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, a very desirable BUNGALOW at Bandora on the Seashore. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

WANTED,
FOR H. H. THE NIZAM'S EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATES trained, or with experience in teaching.
Salaries ranging from 20 to 120 Government Rupees.
Preference given to candidates, whose optional languages were Persian, Telegu, Canarese or Mahratti.
Copies of testimonials, together with a statement of age, nationality, salary of present or last appointment, to be forwarded to

H. CROLEY, Esq.,
Inspector of Schools, Hyderabad Deccan.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' Rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Fernaries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 115,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Is can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.

THORPE & Co.,
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PARK PHAETON and a HORSE FOR SALE. Apply to Rev. J. H. LORD, S. John's House, Umarkhadi

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on 1st JUNE. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

FOR SALE, splendid pleasure BOATS and Shooting BOATS. Apply to V. GATT, Apollo Reclamation.

BEGONIAS TUBEROUS—Best seedlings, very beautiful and choice 12 annas each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a LARGE BUNGALOW, known as "Harrington Lodge." For particulars, apply to GREEN & READ.

TO LET, from 1st June next, CHINCHPOOLY COTTAGE, Byculla to Parel Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Rushworth. Apply to A., care of this paper.

IF you like to save your money in clothes, always go to the undersigned, where you will surely get good things for little money. Please try once.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR SALE—Owner leaving Bombay, a Schiedmayer and Soehne's Iron frame square Piano, as good as new, and in first rate tone, for Rs. 450. May be seen at Mrs. Smith's room, No. 3, Grant Building, Colaba.

WANTED, a TEACHER, who must have passed the Matriculation Examination. For the amount of pay and other particulars, apply and send copies of testimonials to M. S. ASHRAFALLY, M. A., Principal, Mahabut Madrasa, Joonagudh.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in a regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

TO LET the Commodious and Healthy Upper portion of Bungalow No. 22 at Sellasis Junction Road, having water and &c. For rent apply to DOSSABHOY ARJEE BOMANJEE DEVACHA, No. 18, Hornby-row, Fort.

WANTED EUROPEAN BANDMASTER for 26th Bombay Infantry, at Karachi. Applications, stating terms, and forwarding testimonials, should be made to the BAND PRESIDENT.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Watches, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,971-10-10 Stg.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

MATHERAN CHOWK HOTEL.—Good, comfortable upper verandah family rooms available from 1st May. Only hotel that has a billiard-table in perfect condition,

WANTED a furnished BUNGALOW for six months certain on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy, on moderate terms. Apply to R. D., care of this paper.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7 8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHERS SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire—each Rs. 5 per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. F. WARBURTON & Co., Militar, Square.

THE AUTOMATICAL UMBRELLA.—The greatest novelty of the age. Opens when the owner pronounces the magic words.—CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy rooms.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 10th May, 1886, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To adopt the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively, the 30th June and 31st December 1885, and the report of the Directors for the same period.

2nd. To declare a Dividend for half year ended 31st December 1885.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents,
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

P.S.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 1st May 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 258 OF 1883.

JAIRAM NARONJI of Bombay, Hindoo merchant, residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
versus.
KOOVERBAI and KESSERBAI, Hindoo widows of CHUTURBHOOJ MAVJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, residing in house No. Kalbadevi Road in the Island of Bombay outside the Fort, and PURSOTAMDAS VISRAM, a minor, by his GUARDIAN *ad litem* VIRCHAND DIPCHAND, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house No. on the Kalbadevi Road in the Island of Bombay outside the Fort, and JIVA, a minor wife of GORDHANDAS PEMANANDAS by her guardian *ad litem* PERMANANDAS JIVANDAS, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Kalbadevi Road.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eight five, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the late Chuturbhooj Mavji, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Common-house within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decretal order.—Dated this 26th day of April 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND.

MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.

Recent successes (list below):—

Reference is allowed to the following officers in India:—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.

September, 1885.
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.

*Lieut. ESSELL	... ...	East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN	... ...	Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886.		Lancashire Fusiliers

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name.			Place
*Mr. Breed	...	...	First
*Mr. Dick	...	...	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	...	...	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.

*Mr. H. Tweddell, * Mr. A. Cheape, Mr. H. A. Sainton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. R. A. Hill, * Mr. E. R. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, * Mr. Wilmot, * Mr. Skinner, *Mr. North.

*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES, &c., belonging to the S. S. "Columbia," at Mazagon Darookhana.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, the stores, &c., belonging to the s. s. "Columbia," the same consists of masts, yards, sails, riggings, ropes, blocks, chains, anchors, boats, pumps, steam crane, steam winch, donkey, lamps, compasses, canvass, furniture, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods sheds of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company—
A quantity of cotton pickings.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases violet and millefleur powder.
30 cases Lager beer in quarts.
3 bales colored prints.
2 cases colored handkerchiefs.
3 " gagrapat.
2 cases spectacles.
1 " clock and timepieces.
On account of the concerned—
D P 13—1 case German silver sheets.
D P 19—1 case German silver sheets.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 10th May, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE of valuable landed properties at Coppersmith's Row, otherwise called Pydhownie Road, and at 1st Memonwada Street, without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, as Receiver appointed by the High Court's order, dated 2n March 1886, in suit No. 417 of 1885, and in pursuance of the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following valuable landed properties:—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th May 1886, at 4 p.m., all that piece of land or Fazendaree ground, with the messuage, tenement or one compartment of a chawl standing thereon, situate on the south side of Coppersmith Road, otherwise called Pydownee Road, in the sub-disturict of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 63, containing by admeasurement sixty-one and six-tenths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Oomer Essack, on the west by the property of Memon Hajee Mahomed Ahmed, Hajee Abu Oosman Ahmed, on the north by the said Pydhonee-road, and on the south by the house of Tyeb Adam.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th May, at 4 p.m., all that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 1st Memonwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109, containing by admeasurement 12 feet 6 inches in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage for halalcores, on the west by the 1st Memonwada Street aforesaid, on the south by the house of Hanifabai, and on the north by the compartment or remaining half partition or house of Goolam Mahomed Vanjara.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH, INKSTANDS, IMITATION CORAL NECKLACES, BRASS AND NICKEL OIL LAMPS, WRITING PAPER, ARMY BRACES, ELASTIC BELTS, STOCKINGS AND SHIRTS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

Ex s.s. Clan Cameron.

H G 4 & Co.	9146	1 bale 18 pieces Vienna cotton cloth.
	7209	1 case 93 dozen inkstands.
	7-10	1 " 100 gross red imitation coral necklaces.
	17-39	3 " 74 brass oil lamps. 24 nickel 196 pieces polished cylinder.

Ex s.s. Liscard.

H G 10 and Co.	61	1 bale 15 pieces cloth.
	62-4	3 cases Charles and Thernas's azure laid medium demy and royal and foolscap paper.
	65	1 case 48 dozen men's Army braces.
	96	" " elastic belts.
	66-7	2 cases cotton and silk lace.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
10 " " drills.
5 cases T. Red mulls.
5 " " jacconets.
10 " " sagrapat.
5 " choli prints.
10 new sewing machines on stands, an invoice of Bohemia glassware, consisting of coffee cups and saucers, rosewater bottles and stands, flower vases, decanters, butter pots, sugar pots, candlesticks, &c.
1 Camera and 1 lense (portrait) size 13 by 13 by A. Ross.
1 set of 6 water house diaphrams in morocco case, 2 double slides, 2 internal frames, 2 glass focussing screens, and 1 brass key.
7 cases 1 lb. butterine.
1 " lb. do.
1 large cooking stove.
2 cases each 4 dozen quarts Pilsener beer with patent stoppers.
16 " " 4 " do. do.
14 " " 6 " pints do.
3 " " 6 " stout.
A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph Stores, consisting of letter scales, letter clips, iron clamps, brass handles, leaden cases, &c.
50 marble slabs, round and oblong.
On account and risk of Indentor Ramhitoola Khakebhoy Pudumjee, ex Cascap :—
91-7-10—4 cases hall lamps
On account and risk of Indentor Daoodbhai Alibhai—
Ex Westbourne.
243-101—1 case 77 plate glass.
102—1 " 56 "
103—1 " 57 "
106—1 " 27 "
On account and the risk of Runchordas Canjee,
R K—17-21—6 cases of white float checks and lenc veins.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau.
1 " victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome four-wheeled English-built Perth dog-cart.
1 English-built victoria carriage.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF COTTON PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. T Drewet and on account of the concerned, the following cotton press machinery which is now lying at Munmar, about 200 yards from the railway station :—One high-pressure horizontal engine, 12 inches in cylinder; 1 pair of old cotton presses; 1 old water tank with upright standard; 1 lot of scraps; 3 split pulleys; 12 safety stop brackets; 10 old bevil wheels; 2 new bevil wheels; 10 feet; old broken releasing door wheel; 1 incomplete extractor; 1 shaft 4" by 3"; 2 flanged pulleys, 22" by 5"; 1 half 13" die; 4 old lashing flats, 3 old press cases, 1 shaft, 5½ by 10; 2 old bottom followers; 1 case containing 5 pumps, and some brasses and valves

The above are on view at Munmar in the compound of the Munmar Manufacturing Company, Limited.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—
10½ tons superior 1st class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Johann Links, who is shortly proceeding to Vienna, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of a large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties for gentlemen and children, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, Parsee and Indian long coats, and a stock of fancy goods and toys, also gold and silver jewellery.

The property is on view between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, next to Keesowji Naik's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned nearly new mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome English-built light victoria with a pair of handsome strong silver grey Arab ponies, a handsome light colour dog-cart by Stephens with a handsome grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridles, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior chromolithographs by well-known artists, rich Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. WINTER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERFINE FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of 2 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suites, just landed ex s. s. "Verona," consisting of Oxford mix corks, check worsted, fancy worsted, fancy tweed, small check tweed, large and small checks, mix superfine corks, light fancy check, indigo solid superfine corks, woaded olive, superfine corks, woaded solid fancy diagonal, claret solid superfin corks, woaded black superfine corks, woaded brown solid superfine twill, woaded black solid fancy diagonal, fancy check, &c.

The pieces which are from 5 to 15 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Double-barrelled breach-loading 16-bore hammerless gun, medium choke, with case complete, by Bland.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMAILJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, made to order, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, a handsome large musical box playing 12 tunes, a handsome large 8 day clock by Silber and Fleming, handsome 4, 6 and 8 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker, one English-built landau by "Kinross and Sons," one English-built buggy, one handsome strong waler welding, 7 years old, very fast and splendid mover, one handsome strong grey Arab horse, 5 years old, first-rate large size oil paintings and oleographs, handsome large marble vases and busts on pedestals, handsome large bronze statues on pedestals, handsome large size venetian figures, rich China and Japanese vases, handsome table ornaments, large marble bath-tubs, &c., &c., the property of K. M. HERA

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 24th Regt. N. I., Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Sumatra (s), from Hongkong; and Shah Jehan (s), Calcutta. On the 8th :—Chilka (s), from Calcutta; Hartington (s), Middlesbro'; Snowdon, Sydney; Nowshera (s), Suakin; and Westergate (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Asia (s), from Cardiff; Hooldaha (s), Suakin; and Bernice (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th :—Waverley (s) for Hull; and Clan Mackay (s), Genoa. Yesterday:—Hornhead (s), for Amsterdam; and Swiftsure (s), Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Nowshera and Sumatra entered, and the s. s. Malwa left the dock on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in tonnage in goods traffic for the week ending 17th April 1886 was 238,835 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 46,915.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. and O. extra s. s. Khiva will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a. m. to-day. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

MANEKJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated last month was 5,002, of whom 793 were new admissions, the daily average being 166. The prevailing diseases were fever, dysentery, measles and mumps.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company was held on Saturday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. The report of the directors was adopted and the office-bearers for the year nominated. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

SUMMER VACATION.—The Small Cause Court will be closed for the annual summer vacation from Thursday, the 13th instant, up to the 4th proximo, both days inclusive. Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, spends his vacation at Matheran. Mr. Warden, Third Judge, will sit in Court every Wednesday during the vacation for the disposal of urgent business only.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I. at the Apollo Bunder at 6-15 p.m :—

March	The Fourth		Uurath.
Gavotte	Stella		K-ppy.
Valse	Soiree d'ete		Waldteufel
Overture	Lavoisier		Auber.
Valse	Unperherra Tanze		Coote.
Polka	Ionian		Wardroper.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Syed Ebrahim Enoos, a policeman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Panjoo station, aged 26 years. About five days ago deceased was brought down to Bombay and admitted into the J. J. Hospital suffering from an injury of his spine, caused by an accidental fall from a nail which pierced his back. He died from its effects on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Verdict accordingly.

THEFT.—Ismail Baxoo was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry articles, consisting of silver ornaments, wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 23, the property of Moobaruck Almas, of the Sea Postal Department, living at Melli Tohla. The accused was living with the complainant, and during his absence from home, stole the articles from complainant's box and disposed of them to several shopkeepers in the town, from whom they were recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A ROW AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—Francis Macarty, a seaman residing at the Sailors' Home, was charged before Mr. Cooper, by Inspector Saunders yesterday, with causing grievous hurt to another seaman named Kan. It appeared that two had an argument on Friday morning about boxing, which continued for sometime, but eventually ceased. Later in the day, however, the pair repaired to the bar and called for beer. Here again the argument was renewed, and from words both came to blows. The accused commenced the fight and ended it by smashing a glass on the neck of Kan, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was removed to the European General Hospital. The case was remanded.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A SCHOOL-MISTRESS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Ryan heard the case in which Bai ——, a schoolmistress in the Goculdass Tejpal School, charged Bugwan Heerjee, a goldsmith, with defaming her in a letter to the committee of management. Mr. Davur prosecuted, and Mr. Shewshunker defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused wrote a letter to the Secretary and Trustees of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities, alleging that the complainant was an immoral person and unfit to take charge of the girls placed under her in that institution. On this letter she was called upon for an explanation by the committee of management, and was eventually dismissed from her appointment. The case was adjourned after a *primâ facie* case had been made.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A free entertainment was given at the Seamen's Institute on Saturday night. Several amusing songs and recitations were given. There seemed to be no lack of members willing at the call of the Harbour Chaplain to come forward and give the benefit of their talents. The chief recitation was given in character by three of the crew of H. M. S. Bacchante, who took the lead in amusing the audience. The Harbour Chaplain, in moving a vote of thanks to those who had performed, said it might seem out of place that a clergyman should take the lead in conducting a weekly entertainment of a semi-music hall type, when his proper work was more of a spiritual kind. But he was of the opinion that whatever aided in keeping men wholesomely amused, and sent them home without the usual headache, contented and amused after a week's work, was by no means a work to be despised or discredited. The Seamen's Institute had been built with the express object of supplying recreation and amusement to the seamen and Dock employés. He had sufficient confidence in the respectability of those who recited or sung that they would bring credit on themselves and the Institute.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

At the Small Cause Court, on Friday, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the case in which Rustomjee Framjee Wadia sought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a promissory note passed by Bartholomeus *alias* Barton Salvador De Concessio and others, was proceeded with. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rustom, of the firm of Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustom, solicitors, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Rustom on behalf of the defence admitted the execution of the note, and applied that the hearing might be stayed, alleging that the point in dispute in this case was substantially the same as the one in which the plaintiff's nominee had filed a suit in the High Court against the defendants, and produced proceedings of the High Court suit. Mr. Nusserwanjee objected to the postponement of the case, on the ground that the defendants were in embarrassed circumstances, and that the High Court suit had nothing whatever to do with the present suit. His Honour said, that on the face of the written statement put in by the defendants in the High Court suit, it did not appear to him that there was the slightest mention made therein about the promissory note upon which the present action was brought, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount with Court and professional costs. Mr. Rustom then applied for instalments, which were refused.

ACTION ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

At the Small Cause Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Warden, Third Judge, the suit filed by Dorabjee Jamsetjee, the proprietor of the Zoroastrian Press, against H. C. Mitre, the agent and manager of the *Madras Athenæum* and *Daily News* for the recovery of Rs. 195, being the amount of a bill of exchange, together with notarial charges, dated Madras, 19th May 1885, drawn by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff in Bombay, on Messrs. G. P. Mookerjee and Co., of this place, which bill, on presentation, was dishonoured. Mr. Cowasjee Setna appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant in person. In December last the plaintiff applied for and obtained from Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge, leave to file the suit in Bombay, on the ground that the cause of action arose in Bombay, and that his witnesses were also residents of this place. The defendant admitted that he drew the bill as the agent and manager of the *Athenæum*, and not in the capacity of a proprietor. The plaintiff ought to have filed the suit against the proprietor, and not against him, and that it ought to be dismissed. Mr. Setna contended that his client really took the defendant to be the proprietor of the paper, and that even in the correspondence that passed between the plaintiff and defendant, he did not even disclose the name of the proprietor, and that the defendant was the man who drew the bill in favour of his client. The defendant even now in Court does not disclose the name of the proprietor. The defendant said that Miss Ellen Edwards was the proprietress of the *Athenæum*, and that by an order, made by the High Court at Madras, Mr. G. A. Murray, the Clerk of the Court, was appointed a receiver of the plant and stock-in-trade of the *Athenæum*. On the name of the proprietress being disclosed, Mr. Setna asked for permission to withdraw the suit, with liberty to file a fresh suit on the same cause of action, which was granted. The defendant then applied for his expenses in coming to Bombay to be present at the hearing, which were refused.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 7.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* BAI HARI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Horsley, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who convicted the accused of causing dhatura or some stupefying or unwholesome drug to be taken by Guman Mahadeo and his son Bajibhoy in their food, with intent to cause hurt to them; and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The accused, who is the wife of Dipa Mahadeo, is a young Rajput woman. Guman Mahadeo and his brother Dipa were living and cultivating land together, and had several children. The introduction of the accused into the family led to discord. Guman could not get on with the accused. There were altercations, and on one occasion she gave him some food in which he detected black spots, and declined to eat it, as he felt some suspicion about it. The two brothers therefore separated and lived in two houses near each other. The accused, it was alleged, said that some day she would kill them all. On the morning of the 2nd January last, Chanda, Guman's daughter, cooked some porridge made of jowari flour, butter, milk, and cucumbers. Her father, who was at home, spiced it with mint and coriander seed. She also made jowari cakes. The dhatura was placed in the porridge or "kahdi" after the children's breakfast, while Chunda was in the cattle-shed to clean out the stalls and make cowdung cakes. The accused had been milking her buffaloes while the children were at their breakfast, and could see them through the open back door. Some time afterwards Guman breakfasted on the bread and porridge, and took some of it in another pot to give to his son Bajibhoy, who was at work in the field. On the way to the field, Guman found himself to be exceedingly thirsty and giddy. On arrival at the field, he gave his son his breakfast, and himself lay down under a tree near a well. After the breakfast, Bajibhoy went to a neighbouring field, but felt thirsty and returned to the well for water. He tried to drink, but his throat was in such a state that he could hardly swallow. Both Guman and Bajibhoy soon after became insensible. They were taken to the Civil Hospital, and after the proper treatment, both recovered. The accused and another girl named Suraj were taken into custody, and made confessions before the third-class magistrate. The accused stated that, at the instigation of Suraj, she took some dhatura seeds which Suraj pounded, and placed them in the porridge pot while Suraj stood near the door to watch against interruption. Suraj stated that the accused plucked the dhatura capsule, pounded the seeds, and placed the powder in the porridge in Guman's house while she stood in the doorway and watched. The evidence in the case satisfied the Sessions Judge and the assessors that the two women voluntarily went round the premises, pointing out the different articles and places described, and did thereby supply evidence corroborating their confessions before the third-class magistrate. The confessions were retracted before the committing magistrate, who discharged Suraj, wrongly as the Sessions Judge thought. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

In her petition of appeal, she stated that there was disagreement between her and her husband's elder brother's wife with whom her husband was intimate. She did not send food for Guman to eat. This case was trumped up against her by all the members of her husband's family, who had combined and had put her into this difficulty.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the petition.

MAY 8.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ACTION ON REDRAFTS.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND COMPANY *vs.* NARANDAS ANUNDJEE.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover the amount of deficiency in respect of consignments of merchandise made through them by the defendant. Mr. Lang instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendant. The claim was proved, and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,199-3-8, with interest and costs.

DISPUTE BETWEEN DANCING GIRLS.

AMEERJAN NAIKIN *vs.* L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant, the Administrator-General at Bombay, ornaments valued at Rs. 2,200, which had been taken possession of by him. The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the first defendant; and the other four defendants appeared in person.

The plaintiff's case was this. She was a Naikin and lived by singing and dancing. Sakina, her mother, whom she had been supporting, died on the 9th November last, leaving behind her five daughters. Plaintiff had been appointed her executrix, but she did not take probate of the will, as the property left by the mother was worth only Rs. 386. On the 2nd November last, plaintiff went to Delhi, and during her absence, the Administrator-General entered her house, and under an order of the High Court, took possession of a box in which she had kept her ornaments and other things, alleging that it belonged to her mother's estate. This allegation was untrue, as the property was solely the plaintiff's.

Mr. Russell said he did not intend to take up a contentious line of conduct in the matter, but he would ask for his client's costs.

Mr. Budroodin said he had no objection to the Administrator-General being dismissed from the suit and taking his costs out of Sakina's estate; but he certainly objected to the costs coming out of the plaintiff's property, which he had no right whatever to touch.

The other defendants were then called, and with the exception of Noorjehan, the third defendant, they admitted that the property claimed by the plaintiff belonged to her, and not to their mother's estate.

The plaintiff, when in the witness-box, said that her mother had been keeping a betel-nut shop up to eight years before her death. She had been known as a naikin, but was never a dancing girl.

Mr. Russell, at the close of the plaintiff's case, urged that the Administrator-General should be paid his costs out of the property claimed by the plaintiff. Several similar instances had occurred, in which the Court ordered the Administrator-General's costs to be paid in the manner proposed. He was perfectly justified in the course he took under the orders of the Court.

Noorjehan, the third defendant, said that her mother left behind her considerable property, and that the ornaments claimed by the plaintiff and other ornaments were made by her mother.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until after the vacation.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Genl and Mrs Nicholl, Calcutta
Miss Nicholl, Calcutta
b M Genl Gib, C B, Scunderabad
B Genl and Mrs East, Jabalpore
Col Penny, R A, Bombay
Col and Mrs Strong, Quetta
Major and Mrs Grant, Quetta
b Mr B Lampert
Mr Thomson, Bombay
Mr J M Heyn, Bombay
Capt M Boucher, Paris
Capt A Collot, Paris
b Capt and Mrs R Rae, Nowshera
b Dr and Mrs Hanhart
b Mr Rose
b Mr De Bretts, R A, Mhow
b Major Grey, Border Regt, Amritsar
b Col North, R E, Poona
b Mr H Maclean, Surat
b Mr H R Rich, Surat
b Col and Mrs Fellows, Rajcote
b Capt Nixon, England
b Mr C Osborne, 6th Dragoon Guards, England
b Mr C B Minchester, CS, Ahmednagur
b Dr Morao, Akola
b Capt Turner, R E, England
b Major Martin, R A, England
b Lieut Mainwaring, R D F, England
b Miss Guthrie, Saugor,
b Lieut and Mrs F C Francis
b Mr W J Hedges
Capt W R Clutterbuck, R N
b Surg-Maj or HR McKay, Seoni
b Mr Henry Bathe
b Mr P L Richards
b Mrs Loch
Mr and Mrs Holkar, England
Mr and Mrs Gruins
b Mr J Dyer, E I Ry
Mr and Mrs Rollo, Ajmere
Mr L A Bacheldar Bombay
Capt and Mrs Beane, I M, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Irvine
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
b Mr Zero S Howard
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr R I Middleton, Surat
Mr D Rae, Bombay
Mr A Taylor, Bombay
Mr B Julien, Bombay
Mr Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay
Mr J Crowder, London
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
Mr A D Pelly, Bombay
b Lieut Milne
Mr Sargent

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.

b Mr and Mrs Copeley, Ajmere
Miss Hurford, Poona
Miss Turner, Poona
Mr and Mrs A Campbell, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Vaughan, Ahmednagur
Miss Kirkbride, England
Mr J A Kirkbride, England
b Mrs Johnstone, Lanowli
b Mrs Cunningham, Lanowli
b Mrs Greene, Poona
b Capt G. Dryden
Mr R B Nixon, Bombay
Mr C E Nixon, Bombay
b Mr F Whitson, Bombay
b Mr I Candrett
b Mr A Roualdson, Bombay
b Miss Boyton, Calcutta
b Mrs Byde, Umballa
b Mr and Mrs Wager Hyde, Umballa
b Mr J Hyde, Umballa
b Mr W Hyde, Umballa
b Mr W Griffin, England
b Mr F Cox, England
b Mr T Iser
Mr H M Simpson
Mr J G Wetherell, Bombay
Miss Wigney, Merut
Miss Dodsworth, Merut
Mr C C Clavering, Simla
Lieut de Vismes de Buthien, Bhuj
b Mr A Figare, Genoa
b Mr G Franke
Miss Gray Cawnpore
Major Baker, Indore
Major Grigg, Indore
Mrs Grigg and family, Indore
Rev Boyd
Rev T Scott

Residents left during week marked (b) thus.

BENGAL.

DELAY OF MAILS.—Owing to some twelve hours apparent detention of the English mails this week in Bombay, it is likely that the mails next week will not arrive on Sunday. Why, when the steamer is signalled at Bombay at 4 in the morning, the Europe mails for the rest of India should have to remain in Bombay until the evening train, is inexplicable. The small Italian port of Brindisi despatches a special train an hour after the arrival of the English steamer. Bombay, which boasts of being the first city in India, has such miserable postal and railway arrangements, that from six to twelve hours detention of Indian mails constantly occurs. Why do not our Calcutta contemporaries take the matter up. They have not so great an interest perhaps as people in Burma, where these Bombay detentions some times mean the Burma steamers missing the tide in both the Calcutta and Rangoon rivers. But still they would gain some hours by the despatch of a special train on arrival of the P. and O. steamer at Bombay, and this is worth striving for.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

WRECK OF A VESSEL.—The French barque Ernestine, 541 tons register, Captain Dalius, from Bourbon in ballast, was wrecked off Saugor on Wednesday, and is totally lost. It appears that the vessel was anchored off Saugor at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, and that in consequence of the heavy sea and high winds she drifted at midnight on to the sands and became a wreck. The s. s. Resolute was sent to her assistance, but though every effort was used to save her, it was unavailing. The vessel began to break up, and the captain and the crew were compelled to abandon her on Wednesday at noon. The Resolute brought the captain and the crew to Calcutta yesterday evening. The vessel was consigned to Messrs. D. C. Roquit and Co. of this city. The Ernestine was commanded by Captain Hallen, and had a crew of 15 men. She was on her way from Bourbon to Calcutta with a cargo of stone ballast. She touched at Pondicherry on the 1st instant, and had been five days before reaching Saugor.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE LATE MR. ROBINSON, C S.—We have already given full particulars of the melancholy circumstances attending the death, from wounds inflicted by a tiger, of Mr. F. E. Robinson, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna District. A brother officer of that gentleman, serving in that district, says in a letter that we have received to-day :—" Mr. Robinson's untimely death causes the deepest sorrow to all persons, European or Native, who knew him. He was strong and brave as a lion, and gentle as the tenderest woman. He took a great deal of trouble in promoting agricultural improvements both in Madura and Kistna, superintending the making and distribution of cheap ploughs to suit the poor ryots' purse, and giving prizes out of his own pocket at ploughing competitions. He had a great compassion for the poor peasant, and took up with all his heart all schemes for bettering his lot. He lost his life in ridding that part of the country of a pest that had been for the last half-year or more destroying numerous cattle, and thus impoverishing the villagers, and was probably urged to this dangerous expedition by indignation at seeing the poor wounded shikari. The beast was well-known, and his fame came to the ears of the writer of this when he was round that way last January. Mr. Robinson was a devoted servant of Government, and never considered himself put upon, however much was given him to do. He was one of the best young Civilians we have ever had, and in him Government loses a most valuable officer. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Sooria Row Naidu for the courage and coolness he displayed under such trying circumstances, but that he did so will not surprise any one who knows him." —*Mail.*

LECTURING A JURY.

THE enquiry touching the death of a girl wife, named Dhurmo Dossi, about 15 years of age, wife of Baboo Ram Chunder Mullick, was brought to a close at the Coroner's Court, Calcutta, on Wednesday afternoon after several protracted sittings. A large number of witnesses were examined by the coroner. The proceedings throughout were watched by Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney, on behalf of the deceased, and by Mr. N. C. Bose on behalf of the uncle of the deceased. Three or four witnesses were examined yesterday, after which the coroner summed up the evidence, drawing attention to the evidence of Dr. Mackenzie, Police Surgeon, which showed that the deceased died of asphyxia caused by a soft ligature, leaving no marks, and not by strangulation, as alleged by the relatives of the deceased. The jury retired for about 15 minutes, and returned with a verdict that the deceased died of asphyxia or suffocation, but whether suicidal or not had not been satisfactorily proved.

The Coroner: On what grounds have you come to

A Juror: On the facts before us (pointing to some papers on which he had taken down the evidence).

The Coroner: But I must have your reasons. Can you state on whose evidence you have reliance?

The Juror said there were many discrepancies in the evidence; and, as they had been sworn to return a conscientious verdict on the evidence before them, they had acted accordingly.

The coroner remarked that the discrepancies alluded to were in regard to facts unconnected with the point they had to determine, and should not affect the case itself. He pointed out to them that there was the uncontradicted evidence of the *durwan*, who found the door of the room barred from inside, and there was also the evidence of Dr. Mackenzie, an expert, as to the immediate cause of death. The coroner here made a remark about "little learning being a dangerous thing," implying that the jurors had, perhaps, not given a full consideration of all the facts adduced, and said, if they wished, he would go over the evidence again; and if they desired, they could retire again.

The observation, however, seemed to give offence to one of the jurors, who informed the Court that it did not apply to him, as he was a graduate of the Calcutta University and a man of intelligence.

The Coroner replied that, from the very beginning of the case, the jurors had revealed feelings of prejudice, and he thought he must have their reasons for bringing in such a verdict.

A Juror: Deceased may have been killed and hanged afterwards.

Coroner.—But what are your reasons?

The jurors—all native gentlemen—unanimously declared that that was their verdict, and they could say no more.

Mr. Bose thought that the Court was exceeding its powers, and ought to accept the verdict given.

The coroner eventually accepted the verdict.—*Indian Daily News.*

AN OHIO LOVE ROMANCE.

THE *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette* gives the following characteristic account of a characteristic incident :—

Bill Lewis and Mrs. Maria Felix stood up before the minister at Edenton, in Clermont County, yesterday, to be married, when the preacher said : "If any man knows any good and sufficient reason why this couple should not be joined in the holy bonds of wedlock let him speak now, or forever hold his peace." Whereupon the prospective bride's uncle, Jerry Denight, stepped forward and said the show could not go on, as the bride about-to-be didn't care a cinder for Lewis. The parson was horrified, and immediately asked : "Maria, do you not love this man?" to which the "widder" responded : "Nay, your reverence, I'll be blowed if I do!" Had the preacher's house been struck by dynamite the explosion couldn't have more startled the rustic villagers, but the handsome "widder," a really beautiful, but eccentric lady given to curious abruptness of speech, picked up her bonnet and turning to her uncle, said : "Come on, Jerry let's leave this ranch," and then lit out for home in the "Big Woods." The preacher wilted at the profane answer of the wild woman, the groom nearly fainted and shot out at once to the drug store to revive his broken heart, and the villagers filled out in amazement at the denouement that will give Edenton's gossipers sweet quids to chew over for a year.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, London, writes : "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

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Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE MONARCH OF AFRICAN MOUNTAINS.

To those who associate the name of the great African continent only with visions of the steaming mangrove swamps of the west coast, the luxuriant flower-carpets and grasses of the south, the trackless sand-wastes of the north, and the undulating thirty plains of "the Bush," whose idea of Africa, indeed, may be summed up in three words—sun, savages, and fever—to such, we say, it may be difficult to accept the knowledge that snow-capped mountains exist in the very heart of this dry and heat-engirdled land. Now, as perpetual snow under the equator was known only in Central America—nowhere else do mountains in the tropics reach the snow line—there did exist for ages incredulity as to the existence of this alleged African Mont Blanc or Chimborazo. The legend referring to it must have been known to the early Portuguese travellers at least three centuries ago, for the Portuguese were at Mombasa in the sixteenth century, and as Mombasa is within one hundred and eighty miles of the mountain, and is the coast-limit of the trade-route between it and the sea, they must have heard the stories of the native and Arab traders. The earliest authentic record of "discovery" by a European is that of Rebmann, a German missionary, who, on May 11, 1848, first sighted the wonderful snowy dome. Baron Von der Decken, another German, actually reached Kilima-Najaro in 1861, and stayed on its slopes for some three months. On a second visit, Von der Decken ascended to a height of ten thousand five hundred feet, although he did not reach the snow. He was followed, in 1871, by an English missionary, the Rev. Charles New, who made two journeys to Chaga—the native name for the inhabited belt between three and seven thousand feet above the sea, stretching round the mountain—and on the second occasion was robbed and ill-used by Mandara, a native chief. Mr. Joseph Thomson, after making the journey "Through Masailand," of which he has published so interesting an account, arrived at Kilima-Njaro in 1883. He journeyed nearly all round the base of the mountain, but did not ascend more than nine thousand feet. He also was robbed by Mandara. It was reserved for H. H. Johnston, F.R.G.S., to penetrate the mysteries of the "Monarch of African Mountains." The first glimpse of Kilima-Njaro was obtained long before the party reached its base. And here it may be proper to explain that this name is given to the whole mountain-mass, which consists of two huge peaks and a number of smaller ones, just below the third parallel south of the equator. The highest of the peaks is called Kibô, is eighteen thousand eight hundred and eighty feet above the level of the sea, and is always covered with snow on the top, and occasionally down to the altitude of fourteen thousand feet. This is, so far as is at present known, the highest mountain in Africa. The twin-peak Kimawenzi is sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty feet high, and although above the snow-line, is not continuously snow-clad. The whole mass is of volcanic origin, and the two peaks are the craters of extinct volcanoes. Approached from the south-east, the mountain has the appearance of lonely isolation, and presents a truly remarkable spectacle, with its peaks towering up into the clouds and its glittering snow-caps. It was not until the thirteenth day after leaving Mombasa that the party entered the state of Mosi, ruled over by the chief Mandara already mentioned. This little kingdom is of about the same area as London, and is on the lower slope of the mountain, between three and four thousand feet above the sea. Splendid views are obtained from it over the plains below, and its condition is anything but one of savagery. The agriculture is of a high order, and the people, although nearly naked, are both intelligent and industrious. Finding that the feuds between the Mosi people and the other mountain tribes were a bar to his progress through Mandara's country, Mr. Johnston withdrew, and negotiated treaties of peace and commerce with one of the rival potentates whose territory extended nearer the summit. This being done to his, however, he had to retire by the road on his way to Mandara's. Of this place he says : "From the day of my first arrival up to the time of my final departure, it seemed to me quite the sort of trade on the earth's surface." It is ruled over by a senate centre of the district, of "Wazée," or elders, who are notables called together by the chief in order, and arbitrate in disputes preserve law and order. The resident natives and the nomadic between the population is about six thousand. traders, Taveita, Mr. Johnston negotiated with From Taveita, the chief of Maranu, a state rather larger than Middlesex, on the south-eastern flank of the mountain. After many preliminaries and much exchanging of presents, he was at length admitted into this kingdom, and had positively to crawl into it through the defensive stockades which it seems the custom in this country for the separate peoples to erect around their domains. Between this kingdom or Maranu and the summit of Kibô there lay no opposing tribe, so that having obtained guides, Mr. Johnston was, after a little delay, enabled to continue his journey to the snow. The route crossed a fine river, and we at first found ourselves in a smiling and fertile country, with signs of cultivation and flourishing banana-groves up to an altitude of five thousand five hundred feet. Shortly after that, cultivation ceased, and a healthy district was reached, with grassy knolls and numerous small streams of running water. The ascent was very gradual, and the first night was spent in camp at six thousand five hunder feet. Leaving this, a dense forest was reached at seven thousand feet, then a district of uplands thickly covered with moss and ferns, studded with short gnarled trees, and teeming with begonias and sweet-scented flowering shrubs, but with few signs of animal life. At nine thousand feet, the region was clear of forests, and merely covered with grass; but higher up, the woodland began again, and water became very abundant. The third camp was formed at ten thousand feet, and here the party encountered a terrific thunderstorm and rainfall. It was succeeded by a fair and serene morning, leaving the two snow peaks in full view against a cloudless blue sky. At this point Mr. Johnston resided nearly a month, actively prosecuting his collecting and observing and preparing for the final ascent. Then, one day, with three followers only, he started for great Kibô. For some two thousand feet higher, vegetation is abundant; and even at eleven thousand six hundred feet the party struck a pretty little stream, on the banks of which were patches of level greensward and abudance of gay flowers, while the spoor of buffaloes was also observed. Bees and wasps were still to be seen at this high altitude, and bright little sunbirds darting about. But beyond thirteen thousand feet vegetation was seen only in dwarfed patches, and the ground became covered with boulders, lying in confused masses, with occasional huge slabs of rock singulary marked like tortoiseshells. At thirteen thousand six hundred feet, the last resident bird was noticed—a species of stonechat—although high-soaring kites and great-billed ravens were seen even higher up. At fourteen thousand one hundred and seventeen feet, the Zanzibary followers were thoroughly done up, and began to show unmistakable signs of fear of the "bogey" of the mountain, so they were left to prepare a sleeping-place for the night, while Mr. Johnston continud the ascent alone. At fifteen thousand one hundred and fifty feet he reached the central connecting ridge of Kilima-Njaro, and could see part of both sides. The "Monarch," however, was veiled in clouds. "At length, after a rather steeper ascent than usual up the now smoother and sharper ridge, I suddenly emerged into my very first clear view, and nearly plunged headlong into a great rift filled with snow, that here seemed to cut across the ridge and interrupt it. The dense mist cleared a little in a partial manner, and I then saw to my left the black rock sloping gently to an awful gulf of snow, so vast and deep that its limits were concealed by fog. Above me a line of snow was just discernible, and altogether the prospect was such a gloomy one with its all-surrounding curtain of sombre cloud, and its uninhabited wastes of snow and rock, that my heart sank within me at my loneliness. . . . Turning momentarily northwards, I rounded the rift of snow, and once more dragged myself, now breathless and panting, and with aching limbs, along the slippery ridge of bare rock, which went over mounting upwards. . . . The feeling that overcame me when I sat and gasped for breath on the wet and slippery rocks at this great height was one of overwhelming isolation. I felt as if I should never more regain the force to move, and must remain and die amid this horrid solitude of stones and snow. Then I took some brandy-and-water from my flask, and a little courage came back to me. I was miserably cold the driving mist having wetted me to the skin. Yet the temperature recorded here was above the freezing-point, being 35 deg. Fahr. . . . The mercury rose to 183·8. This observation, when properly computed, and with the correction added for the temperature of the intermediate air, gave a height of sixteen thousand three hundred and fifteen feet as the highest point I attained on Kilima-Njaro." When he returned to the camping-place, Mr. Johnston found that his three followers had deserted him, being thoroughly terrified, and certain that the white man had perished on the lonely heights. With much difficulty he made his way to the station on the lower ground, where the great body of his attendants had remained; and in due course the whole party arrived safely again at Taveita. From there a new route was taken, by way of Lake Jipe, to the coast at Pangani, where the followers were paid off. An English mission afforded Mr. Johnston shelter until he could get a passage on an Arab *dau* to Zanzibar, where he caught the mail steamer, and in little more than six weeks after getting his last glimpse of the snowpeaks of Kilima-Njaro, from the shores of Lake Jipe, the gallant explorer was in London once more. Although attaining the highest altitude yet reached by man in Africa, Mr. Johnston did not complete the conquest of Kilima-Njaro. But he reached within two thousand feet of the summit, and having shown the way, it will will be odd if some of the adventurous spirits among Alpine climbers do not essay the task of peering into the hidden depths of the crater of Kibo. The extreme fertility of the mountain slopes the abundance of game, the stores of ivory to be obtained from the vast herds of elephants, the rare and beautiful skins—in short, all the known riches of animal and vegetable production, and the supposed existence of mineral deposits, such as copper and nitrate of soda, point to this district as destined to play an important part in the future of Africa.—*Chamber's Journal.*

A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE OF W. E. FORSTER.

MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN gives the following personal reminiscence of the late Mr. W. E. Forster in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

It was at Fryston Hall, in Yorkshire, the seat of the late Lord Houghton, that I first met the eminent statesman who is the subject of this slight personal sketch. He was staying there with his wife, when, one wild and windy night, I arrived to join a pleasant party of guests. Through some mistake, I had gone to the wrong railway station, thus missing the carriage which had been sent elsewhere to meet me; and on alighting from the train I found myself, late in the evening, on a forlorn and desolate roadside, with neither inn or hostelry near, and no kind of conveyance procurable for love or money. So I had to shoulder my portmanteau, and walk on in the darkness towards the hall, some miles distant. After divers adventures, with which I need not weary the reader, I at last gained the gates of the park, and still laden with my portmanteau, struggled in to the hall door —much to the astonishment of my host, who had given me up for the night. I dined alone, and after dinner went into the drawing-room, where one of the first persons to greet me was Mr. Forster, who had already been made acquainted with my adventures, and was ready with many a rough, good-humoured joke at my expense. A tall unwieldy form, a craggy face and brow, deepset piercing eyes, and a deep, not too musical voice, were the peculiarities which first struck me in the man who stood squaring his shoulders on the hearthrug, and talking to me like an old friend. Had I not known him well by reputation, I should have taken him for some yeoman farmer or stalwart hardsman of the dales. I found somewhat to my astonishment that he knew me in connection with certain journalistic work which I had done, of no importance in itself, but which had attracted his attention as a politician. Before the night was out we talked on many themes—or perhaps I should rather say that he talked and I listened, eager to catch the living utterance of a man whom I had long reverenced for his simplicity of life, his independence, and his noble Christian charity. What struck me at once were his utter freedom from affectation, his bluff, uncompromising honesty, and his grim sense of humor. Although I was so many years his junior, and a mere cypher in a world where he was a leading figure, he spoke to me as some simple unknown farmer, with strong opinions of his own but with becoming modesty, might speak to a chance visitor who was in every respect his equal. A man so eniment, and yet so modest, was a novelty to one who had lived his life among pretentious reputations. My wonder grew greater when I discovered that he was perfectly well acquainted with my own early literary life, and particularly with the pathos of the life and early death of the young Scottish poet, David Gray. A new pleasure awaited me when he introduced me to Mrs. Forster, a lady who had a double title to respect in me since as the daughter of Arnold of Rugby, and a sister of Arnold the poet. The next day, Mand other and I, accompanied by Lord Houghton and over the gentlemen, rambled through the park, nearly remember home farm. I wish I could more confirmed me in our conversation that day, whi stance. One point, my admiration for my new ac xtreme vividness. We however, recurs to me with Our Auguste Comte and had talked a great deal a rster, while informing Positivism, and Monsieur ough Harriet Martineau's translation of his gi me that he knew, expressed his regret that he had little or no facility in reading modern languages —"I would half I know," he said emphatically, "if I could read French and German without difficulty, and converse in them fluently," adding his opinion that these two tongues should form a part of every man's education. In this, as in everything else, he was completely without false pretence—never assuming a knowledge which he did not possess, and curiously categorical in criticising the knowledge of other persons. All that he did know, and it was much, he knew thoroughly and completely; where his knowledge was the least vague, he eagerly confessed it and sought information. From Comte and Positivism, we naturally passed to religion in general; when I found, as I had expected, that this rough-hewn and simple-minded man of dalesman's appearance and in speech, had a dalesman's simple faith in the eternal verities which sham philosophy has sought in vain to destroy. I was not the least astonished, afterwards, to find his statesmanship leaning sympathetically, much to the horror of extreme Radicals, in the direction of relig

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

THE result of the tenders for the £6,000,000 Indian loan is eminently satisfactory, £15,800,000 having been offered, while an average of £87-4-2 per cent. has been realised against the minimum of £86 fixed by Government. Possibly a slightly better price might have been obtained had Government had the courage to fix a higher minimum, as we hear from private sources that the loan is already at a premium on the rate of issue; but there is not much to complain of in borrowing at the equivalent of 3·44 per cent. per annum, while the amount tendered shows that the credit of the country stands considerably higher than the financial advisers to the India Office have hitherto rated it.

Notwithstanding a further large withdrawal of £325,000 from the Bank of England for France, yesterday's telegrams from London make money there rather easier, inasmuch as the rate of discount on 6 months' paper is reduced from 2⅝ to 2½ per cent. the same as on 3 months' bills. Stock Exchange quotation, however, come weaker, Consols and 4½ per cent. Rupee paper being ⅛, the 3½ per cent. Indian Loan and French Rentes ¼ lower.

In Seeds, a decline of 6d. to 1s. per quarter is quoted for Poppy, Linseed and Rapeseed remaining unchanged, No 1 Soft White Wheat in Liverpool shows a decline of 1d. per cental.

Respecting the Home markets for Cotton the advices are quieter again. The sales in Liverpool yesterday were 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats, and while best prices showed an advance of 1-16d. in Good Fair Dhomra and a decline of the same extent in G. F. Dholleras, Americans to arrive were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. To-day's report comes dull for spots with a reduction of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, and Reuter says firmer for arrival, although with the exception of May-June deliveries, which are 1-64d better, all other positions are quoted 1-64d. lower. From New York futures were advised 3 points lower yesterday, but to-day are unchanged.

The Liverpool figures for the week exhibit no very striking features in the statistical position. The visible supply for all Europe has decreased by 60,000 bales on the week, leaving it 70,000 less over the corresponding date last year. The Liverpool stock, on the other hand, has gained 21,000 bales in the interval, but is 345,000 bales, or nearly 34½ per cent. below the same day of 1885.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	43,000	9,000	16,000
" Exports to U. K.	61,000	22,000	12,000
" Continent	29,000	14,000	9,000
Total receipts	5,026,000	4,652,000	4,724,000
" Exports since 1st Sept. to U. K.	2,041,000	2,196,000	2,144,000
" " Contnt. "	1,540,000	1,339,000	1,352,000
" Stock in the Ports	655,000	520,000	587,000
Saturday's Receipts	4,000	2,000	1,800

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	2,500,000	2,430,000	2,790,000
" " Surats	424,000	388,000	576,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	649,000	994,000	1,044,400
" London	23,000	30,000	70,000
American afloat	150,000	70,000	44,000
East Indian "	86,000	72,000	121,000
	908,000	1,166,000	1,279,400
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	5 15-16d.	6 3-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	3 15-16d.	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1¼d.	1¼d.	1¼d

Here, Cotton has been very quiet again to-day, and prices are practically unchanged all round. For export the transactions have been insignificant, but from day to day we hear of occasional heavy purchases covering previous sales.

WHEAT is unchanged in price, and so far as buyers are concerned no stronger in tone, but sellers persistently decline to sell for future delivery unless at quite prohibitive rates. We quote for this month as follows :—

Fine Peasy	Rs. 4-3-0 per cwt
No. 1 do.	" 4-1-6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3-15-6 "
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-14-0 "
Hard Red	" 3-9-6 "

LINSEED is very firm, and in view of the comparitively light supplies coming in, dealers have succeeded in working the price up to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. For export new business is, of course, quite impracticable at that rate, but there are considerable contracts to be made good yet, let the price be what it may.

RAPESEED is quite at Rs. 5-9½ per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-10½ for Red Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS are quiet, with only a small extent of business passing. The s.s. Rydal Hall has been fixed for Liverpool, booking about 1,500 tons cargo at 17s. 6d. old scale. We quote :—

	Cotton.
Liverpool	Ready 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
London	" 21s. 3d.
Continent	"
Open Charter	" } 21s. 3d. to 20s.
Havre	"
Dunkirk	"
Antwerp	"
Marseilles	" } 22s. 9d. to 30s. at 2s. per B
Genoa	"
Trieste-Venice	"

PIECE-GOODS.—Through Reuter we are to-day in possession of the shipments of Cotton Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India during the month of April. As compared with March the figures for Bombay show a heavy falling off; in Plain Cottons of about 25, Coloured 33⅓, and Printed 40 per cent., but the four months of this year are a long way ahead of the same period in 1885, the comparison being as follows :—

	April	Four months	Four months
For Bombay—	1886.	1886.	18 5.
Plain Cottons	36,500,00	181,7-0,000	134,7-0, 0
Colored Cottons	3,4-9,000	21,300,0 0	13,000,000
Printed Cotton	6,8-0,000	49,300,000	29,000,000
Twist	9,0,000	5,800,000	4,200, 00
For Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons	81,400, 00	327 0,0.000	256,450,000
Colored Cottons	7,8-0,000	34,400 000	26 70,000
Printed Cottons	4,1-0, -0	13,10,,000	13,300,000
Twist	1,250,000	5,700,0 0	4,850,000
For Madras—			
Plain Cottons	8,150,0 0	28,550,000	20,800,000
Colored Cottons	900,000	4,80-,000	5,000,000
Printed Cottons	1,7 0,000	7,750,000	3,850,000
Twist	95',000	5,650, 00	2,4 0,000

EXCHANGE.—Although there has been nothing to exercise any actual effect on the market, the tone to-day has been weaker, and rates are partially 1-32d. lower. The Banks continue very indifferent, sellers more especially for future delivery, very little weight being given apparently to Government action in the matter of Council drafts. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 19-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 9-6d. "
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 21-32d. "
Credits " "	1s. 5 23-32d. "
Francs " "	1·80¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet and unchanged. Fours we still quote at Rs. 97 11-16d., Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101.

SHARES display no changes of notable importance. Spinning and Weaving Mills are firm, and in a few cases a shade higher. Other things are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.c.	716½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	340
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	87,320	250		5 pct	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1025
Akola Press Co.	35	500	500	Rs. 50	300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	40
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,025
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	242½
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	49and
Brand's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	Rs. 15	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	19
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	..	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1 320
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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
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MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIA MINOR TO TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STEVENSON—April 26, at 200, Cornwall Road, Notting Hill, the wife of Captain F. Stevenson, 19th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MIDDLETON—DAVIDSON—May 6, at Dharwar, James R. Middleton, Civil Service, to Alice, fourth daughter of Col. Davidson, C.B., Edinburgh.

DEATH.

CAMA—May 9, at Modykhana, Fort, Byramjee, son of Mr Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama, aged 18. Funeral will take place at 7 a.m. this morning (Monday.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HADDEN—April 19, at Coconada, the wife of Assistant Surgeon W J Hadden, of a son.

LAING—May 5, at Chetput, prematurely, the wife of T W Laing, of a daughter.

ONRAET—April 5, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of H F Onraet, H H Maharaja Sindia's service, of a son.

PARGITER—May 4, at Agra, the wife of Revd G E A Pargiter, C M S, St John's College, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—April 28, at Naini Tal, the wife of T M L Thompson, P W D, Bengal, of a son.

WRIGHT—April 29, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr J A Wright, Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway Company, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HATHORN—BENSLEY—April 28, at Tezpur, Assam, by the Rev S Endle, Charles Hugh Vans Hathorn, of Seconee Estate Nowgong, son of the late Admiral Hathorn, to Emily Rose Bensley, daughter of the late B Bensley, Esq.

JAMES-MACKENZIE—May 1, at St Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpur, by the Rev F Orton, Charles Streatfield James, Government Telegraph Department, eldest son of Major-General James, Bombay S C, to Bessie, eldest daughter of N W Mackenzie, Esq, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CAVE—April 30, at Purneah, of apoplexy, Henry Cave, of Gidnawarrah, Indigo Concern, Purneah, aged 55 years, 11 months, and 19 days.

GILMORE—April 29, at the Government Engineering College, Seebpore, Howrah, Charles Gilmore, aged 45 years and 11 months.

WATT—May 3, at the Hormitage, Bangalore, Louisa the beloved wife of Captain Robt P Keith Watt, and daughter of the late General Wahab, C B, aged 58 years,

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The resolution of the Managing Committee has removed the cause of complaint, and there seems no reason to prolong the controversy.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1886.

THE news from Athens indicates something more serious than a diplomatic rupture. The garrison of Athens has started for the frontier, where Greeks on the one side and Turks on the other have so tightly been held in the leash for many weeks past that the letting loose of them cannot now be deferred. The military situation will doubtless reveal itself in a few days. Meanwhile, the diplomatic situation is not wanting in elements calculated to provoke anxiety. France and Russia have not followed the example of the other Powers in withdrawing their representatives in protest against the refusal of the Greek Government to accept the Collective Note delivered to M. Delyannis on Wednesday. It will be noted that this is not the first occasion during the present emergency on which these two powers have fallen short of full concert with their neighbours. France, while associating herself with them in remonstrances and good advice to Greece, has declined to contribute even a despatch boat to the fleet which has been assembled in Suda Bay during the past months. There is a certain consistency therefore in her retaining her Minister at Athens when the other five Powers have withdrawn theirs. The action of Russia is less precisely marked. But it is worth while to recall now, while her Minister stays behind at Athens, waiting for instructions from his Government, that six weeks ago the Russian ironclads which form part of the international squadron, suddenly steamed for Smyrna, far away from the scene of any likely hostilities. There is no preternatural suspicion in asking now if it was purely for provisioning purposes that the Russian admiral suddenly departed for a port in Asia Minor. At all events, the independent course that Russia is following in the emergency will not remove the prevalent suspicion that "somebody" must be at the back of Greece, urging her to stand out against the Great Powers. We are bound to say that the probabilities are not in favour of Russia being the provoker of Greek obstinacy. Her secular antagonism to Turkey, of course, has to be taken into account; but it is well to remember that she has by no means common aims with Greece. Russia, indeed, as the champion and the embodiment of the Slavonic element can regard Greece, representing as she does the Hellenic element, only as a competitor for the inheritance of the Turk. In the crisis of 1877 the two elements were in pronounced antagonism; we cannot recognize in anything that has happened in the interval an occasion for co-operation. With France the case is different. She has long had a sentimental attachment to the Greeks. She has spared no pains to give predominance to the French spirit at Athens. M. Gambetta warmly expressed the cause of Hellenism, and he showed his sympathy, in a very practical way by sending a couple of accomplished staff officers to advise the Greeks as to the reorganization of their army. Then again, at the Congress of Berlin the Greek cause had its most prominent champion in the French Plenipotentiary, M. Waddington, and the good will then manifested towards Greece was continued during the protracted negotiations for the rectification of the frontier. It may be that in holding aloof from the present coercive measures, the French Government have qualified themselves for effectively intervening when matters have come to the worst. But, however this may be, France has done a very doubtful service to her *protegé* in detaching herself from the measures which the remainder of the Powers have taken for restraining Greece from rash courses. A real concert of the Powers would in all probability have persuaded the Government of Athens of the hopelessness of resistance. For the Greeks themselves are by no mean as eager for war as M. Delyannis would have us believe. The recent vote of confidence in the Ministry was very nearly a strictly party vote, and was opposed by a powerful minority of the Chamber. The conditions, indeed, under which Greece embarks upon the war are as unfavourable as they could well be. With a powerful enemy across the frontier, with no unity in the nation itself, with a bankrupt treasury, and with the bulk of the great Powers prepared to take coercive measures against her, Greece courts catastrophe with as good a chance of catastrophe attending upon her as a headstrong nation ever had. Greater unreasonableness in advancing reasonable claims was never exhibited.

A PAMPHLET entitled "the Rising Tide," which a political association in Bengal has been at some pains in circulating on both sides of India, illustrates very clearly what we meant the other day in describing the Allahabad paper as the "whipping boy" of the Bengal journalists. The pamphlet, which for the rest is written with much ability but with small judgment, has no other purpose than to answer an article in the *Pioneer* which dealt with certain political movements in Bengal with a characteristic absence of sympathy. If the article did not make too much of its subject, the pamphlet certainly makes too much of the article. Perhaps it would be equally possible to make too much of the pamphlet; but the circulators of it, whoever they may be, evidently think much of it, and it has been assured a measure of passing fame through one of the statements contained in it having provoked an emphatic contradiction from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy. We have said that the *Pioneer* possibly made too much of its subject. It certainly did this when it expressed a fear lest the lessons learned in English political circles by native agitators might be applied in India in such a form as would seriously hamper the hands of those responsible for the good government of the country. The truer view of the matter is that in putting forward extravagant claims native politicians obstruct not so much the government of India as the course of reasonable reform. We do not quite see how "those responsible for the good government of the country" can be seriously hampered by the putting forward of a programme like that of the Bengal National League, which aims at attaining, *per saltum*, the full enjoyment of representative institutions. It is quite likely that the advice, if it had come from Allahabad, would have been summarily rejected; but shrewder advisers of the Bengal political leaders would have counselled them, not that they were obstructing the course of government by asking for unattainable things, but that they were deferring the moderate reforms which must at least precede the larger measures of which they dream. For it is a dream which inspires them, albeit that it is in their waking hours and by very practical matter of fact means that they try to realise it. For proof of this it is enough to point to the confession of the pamphlet writer that "not only do we hope to create a compact Indian party in Parliament, far more formidable than the Irish party, because composed, as a whole, of men of higher character, but that we have even now made a huge step towards this, and have already a strong party of friends in Parliament prepared to support any definite action we may decide to take." By what means, we should like to know, is this compact and formidable party to be formed in the House of Commons, a party of more than a hundred members as it must be if it is to exceed in strength the body of men who have all but won Home Rule for Ireland? We may tell the Bengal leaders at once, not that their dream will greatly inconvenience the administration of this country, but that it will lead to their own serious disappointment. And this may perhaps be told them without that shaking of the fist which has been indulged in at Allahabad to such little purpose. Thus far little or nothing has been done that warrants such serious rebukes as our contemporary has administered to those who for want of a better term must be named the agitators. They talk of taking steps at Cawnpore which will reduce the *Pioneer* to half its present dimensions, but we do not interpret even that as a threat to burn down a certain establishment which is one of the ornaments of Allahabad. The most alarmed on looker would scarcely swear an information that he apprehended that a breach of the peace would result from all the organizing, the petition signing, the speech making, and the fund collecting to which their proceedings have thus far been confined. That the guides of these movements are often themselves sadly in need of guidance is true enough. People who propose to undertake the political education of the masses of India may be asked how they propose to accomplish this task when little more than one per cent. of these same masses have received any education at all. Some sort of education surely should precede political education, and this cart-before-the-horse way of doing things, though it is not dangerous, is unwise, unprecedented, and impracticable. The "filtration" process is, we know, looked to to accomplish much. But knowledge cannot filter though the dense rocky substratum of ignorance which underlies,—and not far from the surface either—the lighter upper crust in which intelligence and education prevail. The leaders of native opinion may fairly be asked if there is not good work for them to do much nearer at hand than the political enfranchisement of a people who, in the mass, are not better fitted for it than the people of England were when the natural right of a community to representative government was in the category of unthought of things, with the steam-engine, the telegraph and the printing press. They rightly attach essential importance to the co-operation of English opinion in the work which they have taken in hand. In this they will not be disappointed if they will bring their aims down to the level of practical politics, and English opinion will not be repelled quite as easily as hostile journalistic opinion has been repelled. But they must not count upon the formation of an Indian party in the House of Commons, certainly not upon the formation of a party able to get a hearing for a scheme of full fledged representative government for India. Meantime there is no reason why we should be greatly alarmed at the growth of conferences and subscription lists and of the opinion-manufacturing appliances which are coming into favour just now. There seems to us to be far greater occasion for dissatisfaction in the narrow, carping, and ungenerous tone which pervades journalistic criticism amongst the Bengalis. The leaders of native opinion on the other side of India might be worse employed than in endeavouring to improve matters in this respect, for as things stand they have scarcely a journal, whose criticism is [illegible] reasonable enough to exert any influence upon public policy. National congresses, and the organization, dependent upon them, artificial though they are, are not in themselves hindrances to the course of good government. The voice of sense and truth may peradventure be heard in their halls, even though much may be uttered there that adds little to the stock of knowledge and political wisdom. And perhaps the masters of these assemblies would be none the less capable of exerting some measure of good influence if they were less sensitive to criticism, less disposed to hear in every hostile sound the voice of a Government which is not half so antagonistic to reasonable progress as they take it to be.

COLONEL WATSON, the Political Agent in Kattywar, will, it is understood, shortly go home upon a well-earned furlough, and some interest has been manifested in the province in the choice which the Government will exercise in providing for the acting appointment. In ordinary circumstances there would be small inducement to suggest how a vacancy of this kind could be filled with the greatest regard to the public interest. The responsibility of every Government in the exercise of its patronage is an offer accepted fact, and it is not always well to suggestions as to the way in which it should be exercised. It seems needless to to add that the good name and fame of a Government depend on its scrupulous adherence to certain recognised rules which, in ordinary every-day life, ought to govern the conduct of masters towards their servants. Fitness is naturally the first consideration, and this fitness may be generally gauged by a careful consideration of the work done in the department to which the officer belongs. It is only right and proper that Government should reserve to themselves the authority to select, but this right must necessarily be exercised with caution and judgment, so that whilst on the one hand the best men may be chosen for the filling of particular posts, so on the other no attempt at jobbery may be permitted or even thought of. All the world over it has been found desirable, in the interests of the service, to encourage as far as practicable *esprit de corps*. It has been proved over and over again that if a genuine interest in work for its own sake can be created it is a good and a wholesome thing to encourage, and Governments gain in prestige by fostering to the utmost that feeling of intense devotion to a cause which is understood by the somewhat subtle but comprehensive expression of *esprit de corps*. The Government of India in the Military Department have long since comprehended this most important truth, and have acted accordingly. Witness, for instance, the promotions which have for years past been made in particular corps or regiments. It has been found that an officer who has for the best years of his service done duty in a regiment is the best man to command it when his turn comes, and for this reason other officers who may actually be his seniors on the Army List have been passed over and the command given to the senior regimental officer. It stands to reason that Governmental authority must be increased when officers who are well-known to their men, who have borne the burden and heat of the day in actual regimental employ are, when opportunity occurs, placed in command, and it is easy to understand the heartburning and bitter disappointment which would be occasioned if on such an occasion the local officer were superseded by an outsider. We are, of course, presuming that the personal fitness of which we just now spoke is a factor in the case. Now this policy ought, we think, to be extended to every department of the State, and it will be well if it is adhered to in the present case of Kattywar. Favoritism should have no play, while honest work and conspicuous merit should of necessity receive their reward. Political officers would be raised considerably if the chiefs, amongst whom they are working, became aware that when opportunity offered their special officers would be promoted. It so happens that in Kattywar the second on the list of Agency officers is Lieutenant-Colonel Nutt. This officer is in every way fitted for the acting appointment. He filled it with credit to the Government and with honour to himself, for four months, when the late Colonel West was absent on leave. Colonel Nutt has, we find, served in Kattywar since 1869. He is a man of marked ability and of a restless energy which commands attention in whatever appointment he may be placed. But he is at the same time, as correctly stated by a leading native paper, "a safe administrator, always in sympathy with princes and people." He has for years past been a warm advocate of every description of useful reform, and Kattywar is well aware of the debt of gratitude it owes him. Whether it is in connection with trade or education or railway extensions or agriculture the same energy, the same persevering determination to carry out the business thoroughly and effectually have been ever apparent in his work. Few, if any, officers of the British Government here obtained a greater personal influence for good over the chiefs and people of Kattywar, and were appointments left to local suffrage, Colonel Nutt would, we believe, be elected to succeed Colonel Watson without serious opposition. His intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the province, the universal respect and affection in which he is held by all classes, point him out at once as the right man to fill the vacant chair. It may almost be taken for granted that when the wishes of so many naturally interested in the appointment of their political friend and adviser are so well known and so openly expressed, the Government of Lord Reay will not disregard the voice of popular opinion in the province most interested in this particular appointment. In a case of this kind the principle of selection, which we have above alluded to, might well be adopted, and the strict claims of seniority for once might be regarded as being of secondary importance. That there may be a few officers in the department senior to Colonel Nutt, we must admit, and we do not in any way desire to disparage their attainments or merits; but this we do say that not one of them has had Colonel Nutt's varied experience in Kattywar, and not one of them would be welcomed so heartily or so unanimously as a head of the local administration.

THE committee appointed by the Government to report on the question of removing the European General Hospital to another site will include Mr. R. L. N. Forrest, in addition to the gentlemen whose names we published on Saturday, Mr. Forrest having been nominated in his capacity as secretary of the Endowment Fund of the Hospital. In him the non-professional element will have a very competent representative, and the constitution of the committee will ensure confidence in the result of its deliberations.

NEWS FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 8.

FIRES are of frequent occurrence here. One broke out the other day in Nagarvadah. Owing to the high wind, which was then prevailing, the fire spread with such rapidity that three houses were destroyed in a very short time. The fire picquets were however equal to the occasion, and the progress of the flames was checked within an hour. The origin of the fire is ascribed to the sudden explosion of a kerosine oil tin.

A few cases of small-pox, of a mild type, have been heard of in the city. It is now some months since the body of police, stationed at Baroda, have commenced to be instructed in infantry drill, by the Regimental serjeants. They have made satisfactory progress. The Mothi and Choti Khas Pagas, formerly irregular cavalry, are now admitted into the regular force, which is under General Devine. The Rajah Sahib of Chota Oodeypore is at present here, and has taken up his residence at Kasi Vishawanath Mahadeo, on the road leading to the race-course.

GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR EPIGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your issue of Saturday last, a paragraph to the effect that the special epigraphical appointment, which has been held by me for the last three years, is to be abolished in consequence of the appointment of Dr. Burgess as Director General of Archæological Surveys. The matter is perhaps not one of special public importance. Still, when demi-official statements of this nature are issued, it is desirable that the information given in them should be correct. As a matter of fact, the abolition of my special appointment was decided on, for financial reasons, a considerable time before it was determined to revive the other appointment, which, it had been understood, would not be continued after the retirement of General Cunningham. The relation of cause and effect is precisely the reverse of what is stated in your paragraph under notice. It is in consequence of the abolition of the special post of epigraphist that the necessity has arisen of entrusting to Dr. Burgess the duty of arranging for the decipherment and translation of the inscriptions of India by experts in Europe or elsewhere.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, May 8. J. F. FLEET, C. S.

THE MEAT SUPPLY AT PANCHGANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity that most (not all) our good mutton goes to Mahableshwar, but our "Disappointed One" would have the same complaint to make if he were at the seaside and saw all the best fish going up to London. Still it is a comfort to find that Panchgani does produce something else besides healthy boys and girls. Others, not among the "Disappointed Ones," tell me that they can get good mutton on the spot by paying for the same. It is really very kind of the Sanitary Commissioner to visit us, and may great things come of his visit. Perhaps if they will throw in a small Crawford market, a tramway or two, a club, exclusive, with admission free, we shall have less to grumble about. By *they*, of course, I mean airily those benevolent folk who go about the world developing little Pedlingtons "into first-class"—whatever that may mean—stations merely for the delectation of "Disappointed Ones," whose name here is, I am happy to stay, *not* Legion.—Yours, &c., W.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE PERSIAN CONSUL.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA AND THE PARSEES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Persian Consul-General, Hajee Mirza Hoosein Kuli Khan, was entertained on Saturday by the members of the Gaen Utejak Mundli (native Philharmonic Society) at their Club-house in Grant Road. The society ranks among its members some of the most influential men in the Parsee community, and the entertainment was given in grateful recognition of the good-will, expressed by the Shah of Persia through his representative in Bombay, towards his Zoroastrian subjects in his dominion and their co-religionists in this city. The premises were brilliantly illuminated, and most of the notabilities belonging to the community were present, in response to the invitation of the Club, to do honour to the guest of the evening. The Consul arrived at 9 p.m., and was received by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Cursetjee D. Khambatta, Mr. Jehangeer Nasserwanjee Mody, Mr. S. P. Davur and other members of the Club, who led him to the seat of honour reserved for him in the hall. Here His Excellency beheld on a platform in front of him native musicians with their usual instruments of accompaniment, and the company which greeted him on his arrival included Messrs. Dinshaw M. Petit, Nusserwanjee M. Petit, K. R. Kama, Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Dustoor Kharshedjee Bejanjee, Dustoor Kharshedjee Ferozejee Moolaferoze, Messrs. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parekh, Shapoorjee Dhunjeeboy Batlivala, Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Batlivala, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Maneckjee Cursetjee, Jehangeer B. Murzban, Hormusjee M. Chichgar, Dhunjeebhoy F. Patel, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Jehangeer Dossabhoy Framjee, K. N. Servai, R. D. Setna, J. A. Dalal, N. R. Ranina, Rustomjee M. Patel, Ardesheer N. Mody, Jairaz Peerbhoy, Lakhmidas Khimjee, Jamsetjee B. Wadia, Drs. T. B. Nariman, Behramjee Nowrojee, Ardesheer P. Cama, Dadabhai Jamasjee, Pestonjee Muncherjee, and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. J. C. Cama, Pestonjee Kavasjee, D. N. Wadia, Norowjee Pestonjee Vakil, Sorabjee F. Patel, Jehangeershah Erachshah Kohiyar, Palonjee J. Antaria, Manekshaw J. Teleyarkhan, Dorabjee N. Wadia, Heerjeebhoy F. Davur, and S. K. Khambata. After the preliminary greetings were over, the musical part of the entertainment commenced with a Persian song, specially composed for the occasion, expressing in approved Oriental style the pleasure and satisfaction of the Parsees at having a noble representative of the ruler of Iran in their midst, and wishing prosperity to the Shah, and happiness to the Zoroastrians living in his kingdom. Some of the members of the Club then followed with other songs, after which the company adjourned to refreshment. Here Mr. J. C. Cama proposed the toast of the Consul in French, which being translated into English, is as follows :—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I have the honor and privilege at the request of the members of this Club, well known in Bombay as "The Gaen Utejak Mundli" to propose this evening the toast of His Excellency the Persian Consul Haji Mirza Hossein Kuli Khan, who not only by his personal bearing, his amiability, and his affability towards the Parsees of Bombay, but also by his public utterances by the command of his Majesty the Shah of Persia expressing the good-will of his Majesty towards the Parsees has revived the remembrance of their past, and drawn attention to a country which has for the Parsees a fascination which neither time nor distance can efface. (Cheers.) This assembly looks upon your presence here this evening as a great honor, for it recognises in you the official representative of the Shah of Persia in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) I beseech your Excellency to make known to your Sovereign the warmest and sincerest thanks of the Parsee community for

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

DEPARTURE OF THE DIPLOMATIC BODY.

RECALL OF THE GREEK MINISTER FROM TURKEY.

ATHENS, MAY 7, EVENING.

The Ministers accredited to the Court of Athens by Great Britain, Austria, Italy, Germany, and Turkey have already taken their departure from the capital to-day.

Count de Moüy, the French Minister and Plenipotentiary, and M. de Bützow, the Russian inister and Plenipotentiary, are still here.

The representative of France will remain at his post, but his Russian colleague is awaiting orders from his Government with respect to its intentions at the present crisis.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 7.

The Greek Minister to the Sublime Porte has received a telegram from his Government to repair immediately to Athens.

ATHENS, MAY 8, MORNING.

The garrison here has started for the front.

SUCCESS OF THE INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The amount tendered for a 3 per cent. Sterling Loan of £6,000,000 for the Government of India, the minimum rate for which was fixed at £86, has reached £20,000,000.

Tenders at £87 12s. will receive in full.

MAY 8.

According to the official announcement published this morning, the tenders which were opened for the 3 per cent. Government of India Sterling Loan for £6,000,000, amounted to £15,800,000, and the average rate of allotment was £87-4-2.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, MAY 8.

In the House of Commons last night, the Marquis of Hartington gave notice of a motion for the rejection of the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Bill to make better provision for the future government of Ireland.

THE CROLE DACOITY CASE.

THE VERDICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 7.

Mr. Norton addressed the jury for nearly four hours to-day on behalf of the Zemindar. Mr. Branson replied for the prosecution. These speeches occupied the whole day. The Judge will sum up to-morrow.

MAY 9.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence at great length to-day. Though the trial had lasted nine days, his Lordship did not think much time had been wasted in the cross-examination of some of the witnesses for the prosecution. His Lordship having carefully explained the law on the subject, said the whole case for the prosecution principally depended on the evidence of but three witnesses, Kuppumuthu, Periyanayagam Chetty and the twelfth prisoner who had pleaded guilty. Regarding the latter his Lordship explained that though an accomplice was a legal witness, yet he would warn the jury to take very great care that this man's evidence was corroborated before they put any faith in him. If the jury believed those three witnesses, then the case was indeed a strong one, but it was for the jury to consider whether those men were speaking the truth. The prosecution had not sought to explain the motive which had prompted the Zemindar to commit the crime of abetment.

The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of not guilty on all counts against all the prisoners.

The verdict was received with applause, which was promptly suppressed.

Prisoner No. 12, the approver, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment as either a self-convicted dacoit or as a perjurer.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE CROLE CASE.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 7.

The whole of the papers relating to the Crole case reached the Secretary of State in March, and were considered in Council early last month with the result that Lord Kimberley has, by the mail that arrived yesterday, communicated to the Madras Government an expression of his hope that the Governor in Council will see fit to reconsider the suspension of Mr. Crole.

The mission of Mr. Thomas to Madura has, it is believed, proved abortive.

THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.

The Madras Government has recommended the bestowal of the Grand Cross of the Star of India upon the Prince of Arcot.

* Delayed in transmission.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Promotions.—Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Middleton, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel; Majors Reginald, Beavan, Alliston, and Toker, to be Lieutenant-Colonels, Bengal Staff Corps; Majors Henry Kirke and Charles Babington, to be Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army.

Major-General Gib, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to the Command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir H. Prendergast.

Lieutenant J. Waller is appointed Commissary of Ordnance, *vice* Lieutenant Turner, seconded.

Major Mayhew is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent of Factories, *vice* Lieutenant Waller.

Captain Adye, First Cavalry, Hyderabad, officiates as Adjutant, Behar Light Horse.

Surgeon Major Busteed's services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department with a view to retirement.

The services of Lieutenant Herbert, Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on the Staff of the Governor of Bombay.

THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE'S INSTALLATION FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUMOO, MAY 9.

The festivities in connection with the installation of the Maharajah of Cashmere commenced to-day. The following is the programme:—May 9th, fishing near Jogi Durwaza on the early morning for European visitors, and in the evening at 5 o'clock fighting of beasts, juggling, wrestling, and sports. After dinner, a nautch and theatricals.

On the 10th at 9-15 in the morning, the Maharajah, accompanied by the chief officers of the State proceed in an elephant procession to Purana Mundi, or the old hall of the kings, where the *tilak* and other religious ceremonies will be performed, the principal of which will be the anointing with oil and placing of the sandalwood wafer on the forehead. Only the relations and kinsmen of the Maharajah will be permitted to be present.

At four in the afternoon, at a full dress Durbar, the Maharajah formally takes his seat on the throne, when Mr. Plowden, the Resident, will be present. A *khillut* from the Viceroy, making a brief speech, will be read, to which the Maharajah replies.

A salute of 31 guns will then be fired. After this the various deputations from Native States will present their *killuts*, which will be followed by *nuzzurs* from the tributary Chiefs of the State as well as Jaghirdars and the Sirdars. In the evening there will be the great dance by the Llamas from Thibet, as was exhibited before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, followed by a grand display of fireworks.

On May 11th there will be a grand review.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 7.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia, outward bound from Liverpool, left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 9.

Mail-steamer Sutley from Australia arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Total week's sales of Cotton	74,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " " Imports of Cotton	104,000	"
" " " Surats	19,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	649,000	"
" " Surats	50,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	23,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 5 9-16d.
8 " Consols for account	101⅛
8½ " " "	101⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71⅛
4½ " "	74⅛
4½ " French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	45⅞

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Mail leaves Bushire for Fao afternoon, 14th instant.

Mauritius mail calling at Madagascar closes at Durban Tuesday morning, 11th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, May 8.

10 p.m.	81·5

SUNDAY, May 9.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	84·8
4 p.m.	86·6

THE High Court vacation commences to-day and ends on the 14th prox. The Chief Justice goes to the Neilgherries; Mr. Justice West to Mahableshwur; Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. Justice Birdwood, and Mr. Justice Jardine to Matheran; and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas to Surat. Mr. Justice Scott left by the last mail steamer for Egypt. Mr. Justice Farran will preside in the Insolvency Court on the 19th inst. and the 2nd prox., and take emergent chambers business on the 20th inst. and the 3rd prox. His Lordship will sit with Mr. Justice Jardine on the Appellate Side on the 27th inst. to dispose of urgent criminal matters.

WE hear that a foreign gentleman of literary tastes, now residing in Bombay, is preparing a French translation of the printed proceedings of the celebrated Walubhacharya Maharaja's case, in which the doings of the Maharaja were so fully exposed by Hindoo reformers. The English edition published in the different local journals is almost out of print, and has virtually disappeared. It will be no disadvantage for the record of a case that was not in all respects edifying to be preserved in a language other than the vulgar tongue.

THE following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from Her Majesty the Queen:—"The opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition went off splendidly; there was great enthusiasm and I was delighted to see so many of my Indian subjects."

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON have received from the Syndic of Venice a positive accurance as to the satisfactory state of the health of that city.

GENERAL HUGHES still remains in a weak state of health, no marked improvement having yet taken place.

THE Finance Committee are now busy examining into the military expenditure, each department being taken in turn.

THE report by the Transport Committee, of which General East was president after the Delhi Camp, is now under consideration at Army Head-Quarters. The Commander-in Chief will probably make various recommendations for transport improvement.

DR. ANDREW DEANE, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Benares, proceeds to Kashmir this season as medical officer.

COLONEL SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN is paying a short visit to Simla prior to taking up the duties of Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan.

THE Amir of Kabul, who was reported ill about six weeks ago, has perfectly recovered.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission was still at Chahar Shamba according to the last news received.

A TELEGRAM from Meshed to the *Pioneer* says:—The prospects of an amicable settlement of the Afghan Frontier from Maruchak to Andkhui are decidedly improving; but it is expected, nevertheless, that difficulties will occur when the Commission approaches the discussion of Khoja Salar, which will probably necessitate reference to both Governments. The heat is increasing.

MR. PAUL and Captain Gwatkin, having transacted their business in Simla in connection with the Tibet Mission, have returned to the plains.

As regards transport for the Tibet Mission, the mules will be mainly drawn from those which have returned from Egypt, and are now marching across from Poona to Khandwa. They reach Khandwa to-day, and are thence to be railed to Allahabad, where they will be thoroughly overhauled. Finally, they will be railed to Siligori, which is the base whence the expedition will start.

THE composition of this Mission has been finally settled. Dr. D. D. Cunningham, about whom there was some doubt, goes with the Mission as botanist and naturalist.

THE Tibet Mission, on leaving Siligori, will take the direct route to Jalepha Pass on the border of Sikhim and Tibet, which they should reach on the 10th day. Thence they go to Phari, arriving on the fifteenth day; then to Gyantze, which has often been visited by Europeans, reaching there on the 22nd day after starting; and finally Lhassa should be gained on the 32nd day, or practically in five weeks—that is, if everything goes well.

REPRESENTATIONS have been made to the Nepal Durbar regarding the Goorkha recruits sent for our new battalions. "The Durbar," says an up-country paper, "has been so anxious of late to do everything to please the Government of India that no doubt better men will be picked in future."

AN additional Commissioner is to be temporarily appointed to Lucknow to assist in clearing off the arrears on the files of the Commissioner's Court, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fenall Currie is likely to get the appointment.

A STRICT inquiry is being instituted into the failure of the tents supplied to the Afghan Boundary Commission.

THE Nagpore Railway question is still agitating the India Office. The Secretary of State and a small section of the Council (says a London correspondent) are strongly opposed to the construction of the railway, on the ground that the department cannot afford the financial assistance which is demanded. Nevertheless, it is tolerably certain that these high authorities will not be able to withstand the pressure which is now being brought to bear upon them, for the influence in favour of the scheme is very powerful. It is, of course, well known that the authorities in India hold different opinions to those at Home as to the financial aspects of the question.

IT is stated that enteric fever is very prevalent among the European troops at several stations in the North-West Provinces, especially at Lucknow, where there are said to be over forty cases in hospital, including an officer.

THE absence of Lord Randolph Churchill from the meeting at Her Majesty's theatre to protest against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Scheme has attracted some attention, and the political gossips are busily finding plausible explanations. One correspondent attributes the fact to the dislike of Lord Hartington to Lord Randolph Churchill, the reason of which is said to be as follows:—"Your readers may, perhaps, recollect that some two or three years ago something of a scene occurred between the Marquis of Hartington and Lord Randolph, in the course of which the former gave the noble member for Paddington the severest lashing he has ever received. I do not remember the precise circumstances of the disagreement, but the scene arose out of an offensive question which Lord Randolph put publicly in the House to Lord Hartington, and which was based upon nothing better than some scandalous rumours which were current at the time. The lethargic Lord Hartington was so intensely irritated at what he looked upon as a wanton insult, that it is said he actually went so far as to send Lord Randolph a challenge by the instrumentality of that useful gentleman, Captain O'Shea. The misunderstanding was somehow or other patched up without recourse to such extreme measures, and it was as well for Lord Hartington that it should have been so, for a duel between the gigantic Marquis and the diminutive Randolph would have set Europe in a roar of laughter, and afforded an inexhaustible theme for the caricaturists of our comic papers.

AN up-country paper, which has been discussing the claims of Mandalay to be regarded as the capital of Upper Burma, comes to the conclusion that its only importance lies in the fact of its being the British Head-Quarters. It adds:—"Of all the towns on the Irrawaddy, Myingyan, where the Burmans attempted so make a stand against General Prendergast's flotilla on November 24th, has the greatest claims to our consideration as being preeminently fitted to become the capital of Upper Burma. It is a most important strategic point, as various roads are commanded from it on the eastern or land-side, while expeditions communication by river direct with the Chindwin Valley is assured all the year round. It is a great trading centre already, and with the opening out of the country by means of good roads its commerce would soon be enormously increased. The advantages which it offers have already been brought to the notice of the Government: and we trust that before many lakhs of rupees have been sunk in 'improving' Mandalay and making cantonments for a large garrison there, the whole question of the site of a capital for Upper Burma will be carefully considered. The alignment of the railway from Tounghoo northwards is also intimately associated with this question of the rival claims of Mandalay and Myingyan and here again every attention should be paid to the advantages which Myingyan offers as a great *entrepot* of trade and a strong position strategically when held by troops in any number. Mandalay should certainly not be retained simply because it has been the capital for a few score years. Already more than 5,000 of its houses, or rather huts, have been burned down during the recent outbreak of incendiarism, and the people seem in no great harry to rebuild them. A few more such fires and its abandonment will be inevitable."

THE facts of the murderous assault by Pathans on a non-commissioned officer at Peshawur seem to have been these. About two o'clock, on the morning of Sunday, the 2nd instant, a couple of Pathan thieves broke into the quarters of Sergeant Head, 4th King's Royal Rifles, stationed at Peshawur. Sergeant Head was awakened by the barking of his dog; and looking round saw the robbers ransacking his property. Jumping out of bed, he closed with them and called for help. On this one Pathan fired a pistol at him, severely wounding him in the right shoulder; while the second cut him about the body and over the wrist with a sword. Head's cries for help roused the men in the adjoining barracks; but the Pathans decamped before they arrived. Sergeant Head now lies in the Station Hospital in a very precarious condition; and had it not been for the presence of mind displayed by a brother soldier, in tying up the severed artery of his left wrist, it is believed he would have died almost immediately after the affray.

THE following are said to be the leading facts of the case of Tulsi Dass, Tabi Doam or Tulsi Ram, as he has been variously named by the English papers:—Tulsi Dass lived at Lisara in the Jalandur District. Some five years ago he brought a suit against Raja Ram and Ruldu Mal, and others (represented in the Home papers as Raja Rhu Dhu) for redemption of certain house property from mortgages, for a sum of Rs. 80—the value of the property, as he has told the British public, being Rs. 5,000. The Judge who tried the case, Rai Ujagar Mal ("Jagar Meel" of the report in the Home papers) dismissed the claim, finding that the parties in possession had held for five generations, and that Tulsi Dass had failed to prove his case. The case was taken on appeal to Mr. Trimlett, the Additional Commissioner, and dismissed on 3rd January 1882.

THE budget estimates of Irrigation and Navigation Works in Bengal for the year 1886-87 have lately been published. The direct receipts are estimated at Rs. 13,30,000 as against Rs. 12,00,000, the budget estimate for 1885-86, but the revised estimate for that year came to Rs. 13,50,000. This increase was due chiefly to an expected increase in the water rates from the Sone Canals, and the slight decrease, as compared with this sum, in the budget estimate for 1886-87, is attributed to an expected decrease in the collections of the balance of the water rates in arrears on account of the Sone Canals. The working expenses, according to the revised estimates for 1885-86, were Rs. 11,67,000, whilst the budget estimate for 1886-87 comes to Rs. 11,25,000. In 1885-86 there was an increase of working expenses of Rs. 67,000 due to the increased expenditure for repairs to the Orissa Canals owing to damages done by the cyclone, and for repairs to the Sone weir for damages caused by heavy floods. Superintending Engineers are warned to be careful that no expenditure is incurred without properly sanctioned estimates, as irrigation works in Bengal are by no means profitable to Government.

THE total current demand for Road Cess and Public Works Cess in Bengal for the year 1884-85 came to no less than Rs. 74,36,830, whilst the arrear demand was Rs. 15,63,317, making altogether a total demand for the year of Rs. 90,00,147, or an increase of nearly four lakhs over the previous year. This increase is explained as being due to revaluations in some districts, and the valuation for the first time of rent-free holdings. The amount of these cesses will probably steadily increase for some years, as revaluations are carried on, as in the Manbhum district, where the revision of the revaluation has been completed, the valuation of the district now stands at Rs. 13,60,921, whereas the original valuation was Rs. 9,97,170. Complete revaluations are in progress in Katak, Puri, and Balasor, and will shortly be commenced in Gaya and Chumparun. The number of estates assessed was 272,943 held by 124,593 recorded shareholders, whilst the number of tenures assessed was 1,170,814, and of recorded shareholders 2,181,229. These figures, however, are admitted to be incorrect, as they only include estates and tenures assessed with cess, while the estates within Municipalities and all very petty revenue free properties and tenures are necessarily excluded. It has, therefore, been suggested by the Board of Revenue that the submission of these figures should, in future, be discontinued.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—The mission of Mr. H. S. Thomas to Madura has, it is believed, been abortive. After suspending Mr. Crole, the Collector of that District, for a year, to enable him to "consider himself" because he had presumed to deprecate some land-holding of the Senior Member of Council, it occurred to the Government that it might be just as well to look very closely into Mr. Crole's administration of the District; and Mr. Thomas, flushed with his easy victories over "corrupt native officialdom" in Tanjore, was sent to Madura to glean evidence. But unfortunately for the Government theory, and the Thomasian tactics, there was no evidence worthy of the name to glean, and the manœuvre followed in regard to the Tanjore Mirasadars, of acting with great severity upon a confidential report, without giving the accused the opportunity of reply, cannot be adopted in regard to a member of the Civil Service, with political influence in England. The Government has "only itself to thank"—as the *Pioneer* remarks—for the very unfavorable impression that has been made, in India and in England, by the mission of Mr. Thomas, and some other matters. As for that distinguished Fellow of the Zoological Society it is hard upon him that he has been misled by what he took to be the foot-prints of a fine specimen of the corrupt European official. He had much better for his own sake have taken to heart, and acted upon, the friendly advice that we offered him early in March, when he was on the eve of leaving Chepauk for Madura.

ACCORDING to the *Cyprus Gazette*, the grant in aid that will be required for Cyprus this year will be £33,000, or £13,000 more than last year.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appeared in Madras Garrison Orders on Tuesday:—"The 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers being about to leave the Eastern District for Burma, the Brigadier-General wishes to place on record his great regret at their sudden departure, and his thorough appreciation of the zeal, ability, and soldier-like qualities shown by all ranks of the regiment whilst under his command. The embarkation of the regiment this morning, from its steadiness and cheerfulness, exemplified the high state of discipline of the battalion. He begs to assure Lieutenant-Colonel Bromhead, Major Harvey, and the officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd S.-W. Borderers, that they will always carry with them his very best wishes for their welfare, and that he feels sure that they will, both in the field and garrison, always uphold the very high reputation which the battalion enjoys."

THE Government hired Transport Booldana, 2,134 tons, Captain A. Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim (29th April), with a detachment of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 71 horses, and the following officers:—Lieut. Stevens, and Surgeon Evans.

THE TROOPS FROM SUAKIM.

THE first batch of the Indian troops which have composed the garrison at Suakim since the end of last year have returned to Bombay. On Saturday, the Government hired transport Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain S. Davison, arrived in the harbour with a detachment of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry. She left Suakim on the 28th April and brought 292 sepoys and followers, 3 non-commissioned officers, Colonel Cherry, Surgeon Dobie and Lieutenant Brett. Yesterday morning the Nowshera entered the Prince's Dock, where the troops disembarked. They left for Madras the same evening in a special train run by the G. I. P. Railway Company from their terminus at the dock. A second transport, the Duke of Buckingham, is expected on the 18th inst., having sailed from Suakim on the 8th. This vessel will bring the 16th Bombay Native Infantry. Altogether there are expected by this transport 25 officers, 837 men and 11 horses.

CHOTA HAZRI AT LANOLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was returning from Bombay after the Easter holidays, and about 4-30 a. m. awoke up at my destination, Lanoli station, when accompanied by a friend I got out. We had to wait till daybreak before commencing a weary twenty mile ride to our camp on the hills. Well, about 5 o'clock, having with some difficulty roused a sleepy Portuguese boy, we ordered tea, toast and eggs. In due time they appeared. The milk was sour, the tea a vile concoction of hot water and luck knows what, the toast sodden, and the eggs—well, I opened four, all in the last stage of decomposition. At the fourth I lost temper and swore in my wrath. The "goose," assuming a supplicating attitude, said: "How can we help it, the weather is now so hot." "Gracious heavens," said I, do you keep your eggs in store for a month before serving them out. In despair I turned to the horrid tea and drained the tea cup. At the bottom of the cup I saw—but no, I won't disgust my readers by saying what I saw, suffice to say it was the last straw. I fled precipitately from the room and was violently sick. Now I think that at a big station like Lanowli one ought to be able to get some light refreshments on arriving by the early train. The present arrangements are a disgrace to the Railway Company, and I feel sure that they only require attention to be drawn to the matter to effect an improvement, and that at Lanoli even at 5 a. m. passengers should be able at least to get

A CUP OF TEA.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 8.—The barometer has fallen very quickly in the Punjab; less so in the North-West Provinces, Bengal, Arrakan, and Central India. The changes are small elsewhere. There has been a slight rise in parts of the Peninsula. The winds are west to north-west in the North-Western, Central and Western India; also Madras and Masulipatam. They are westerly on the Arrakan Coast; still south-west on the south of Bengal and Orrissa Coasts, but nowhere strong. The sky is rather thickly clouded around the bay. The weather is slightly unsettled in the Irrawadi Delta. It is clear and generally fine elsewhere. The temperature has fallen quickly in Assam, Behar, and the Central Indian plateau, and locally in several other places. It has risen elsewhere, the greatest rise being in the Punjab. Rain to-day:—Diamond Island and Bangalore, 1 inch; Dhubri and Murree over ½ inch.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE ANTI-OPIUM AGITATION.

WE cannot understand why the advocates of the anti-opium policy persist in their endeavours to put a motion before Parliament for the abolition of the trade. The arguments they have advanced in support of their contention have been over and over refuted and still the oppositionists hold on. In our opinion they are striving to extinguish a fire in their neighbour's house while their own house is burning down. Crimes by opium eaters are not so much on the increase as crimes by gin, brandy, and rum consumers. Why do not these philanthropists turn their attention to improve the state of their poor classes, who are ruined by poisonous drinks? Simply because the sale of these poisons brings in enormous income: why do they take it for granted that by stopping the Indian opium trade the Chinaman will give up the use of the drug? What will prevent them from getting it from other countries or growing it themselves?—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

MR. OLIVER, lately vice principal of the Elphinstone High School, was temporarily appointed to act as professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College in place of Mr. Barett, who had gone to Europe on leave. The students of the College put up with this temporary change with patience, but when they find that their popular English professor has been packed away to Poona without rhyme or reason, they have found means to express their dissatisfaction at the arrangement.—*Id.*

WOOD ENGRAVING IN BOMBAY.

NOW-A-DAYS a great want of wood-engravers is felt in Bombay. This, we think, is the result of abolishing the engraving class attached to the Sir J. J. School of Art. The blocks, which sometime ago could be had for only two rupees, now cost no less than six rupees; and though the work takes double or even treble the time it did before, yet on the whole it is inferior. The public are thus put to great expense and inconvenience. We, therefore, beg to draw the attention of the authorities of the School of Art to this fact and desire them to open a fresh engraving class in their School.—*The School-teacher.*

SIR MANGALDAS'S CASE.

THE appeal Court delivered its judgment in our Sir Mangaldas' case on Friday last, and confirmed the decision of Mr. Justice Scott on main points. We think, young Jagmohandas should not fight any longer, as whatever he will gain will be lost in litigation. We, therefore, advise him to reconcile himself to his good father and live with him in peace and harmony.—*Id.*

THE INTERREGNUM AT KOLHAPORE.

SINCE writing last on the subject we have been informed that the arrangement recently made by the Bombay Government for the administration of Kolhapur is in conformity with the expressed desire of the late Regent. The Poona papers contend that an educated Poonaite ought to have been appointed Regent. It appears, however, that the Maratha States consider Poona Brahmins as strangers, and object to let them participate in their State affairs. The Maharaja Holkar has just recently appointed a Mahratta gentleman of Bombay as his Dewan, but they do not seem to pull on well together. Scindia has set his face against having a Pooneker in his territory, and we now hear that the late Regent of Kolhapur had the same objection. Government would gladly have appointed a member of the Kolhapur family as Regent, had there been a fit person to take up the duties. But there is none who could be entrusted with the work, and hence the new arrangement.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE *Mahratta* says:—If our information is correct there are about six proposals before Government. One of them is to revert to the older form of Government and place the State under the direct control of the Political Agent. The second is to introduce a joint administration; the remaining four agree in thinking that the Council should continue, but differ as to the presidentship. One would find out a Chief from the S. M. C. States to accept the post; the second would give it to a European officer, the third to the Political Agent, and the fourth would be content with appointing a Native administrator in the place of the Regent. The first proposal on our list is that in which it is suggested that the State should be placed under the Political Agent direct. Mr. Lee-Warner, we are told, has written very strongly against this proposal. He very properly argues that such a step would destroy the confidence created in the hearts of the people by the establishment of the Regency. But the most fatal objection to this proposal is that in a few years when the present Maharaj attains his age of majority, it would be very difficult to induce the Political Agent to part with his powers when the time for so doing arrives, is popularly reported to be urged by Mr. Lee-Warner, and if he has done it, we must say, he has been wonderfully outspoken and has shown a nobleness of character that is rare. It will thus easily be seen that the idea of reverting to the older government must be summarily dismissed. The idea of introducing a joint administration claims to itself great tenacity of life; for we thought it had been long dead. It was tried in different places and has failed. There appear to be no circumstances peculiar at Kolhapur that can favor its growth there. The three proposals that come next have to be examined in one point only. We strongly object to a European President in a Native Council for a Native State; and we do so the more strongly in the case of Kolhapur because the idea threatens to strike a deadly blow at the healthy principles of constitutional government so nobly planted. The really valuable feature of the constitution of the Kolhapur administration lies in the fullest administrative freedom it gives to the Council and the powers of efficient control it places in the hands of the Political Agent. The constitution would be deprived of these its best features if the Political Agent becomes the president. The second proposal of this group of four suggestions to put a European gentleman in the chair permanently, or at least until the Maharaj assumes charge of State affairs. This is objectionable on many grounds. Such president would be costly; he would bring with him to infuse into the Council the questionable principles of foreign government. It would be overawing the Political Agent and placing him in a very awkward position.

THE ARMS ACT.

THE Native Press has cried itself hoarse in the matter, but its cry has fallen flat upon the ears of Government. So averse are our rulers against any change in the body of the Act that its stringency is causing heavy loss both to life and property. In the Central Provinces alone, according to official reports recently published, considerable increase in the loss of human life, to say nothing of other property, has occurred. Tigers are becoming more bold and the increase in the area of forests must afford them greater facilities of attack and escape than formerly. Even the old figetty matchlock is hardly to be found in a village, and if the reports we often hear are not false, people have often to chase or kill a ferocious beast either by means of their clubs or large stones. We do not ask Government to allow people to carry arms of precision, but there needs be no political fear in allowing villagers to use flint guns, swords and javelins.—*Native Opinion.*

TAXES ON TRADE IN THE NATIVE STATES.

IF under treaty rights Government are empowered to call upon native states to remove such duties one has no right to quarrel with them; otherwise these resolutions will cause an amount of unnecessary irritation which no sane chief with his head over his shoulders will submit to without a protest. The plea for their removal is to be found in an impetus to trade, but if dues in certain native states are an hindrance to internal traffic, are there not dues levied in British territories which equally hamper the course of trade? If *Dan* or *Deshdhan* or *Thalamod* or *Thalabharita* is really a duty on imports or exports, then free trade must prevail. But for a pet theory to deprive native states of pretty large sums of revenue is anything but justifiable. Before preaching to native states the utility of free trade, would it not be better for the British Government to take a survey about themselves and see whether the other duties they levy under one name or another are not an interference in the course of traffic? If Government has under treaty rights a privilege to demand of native states abolition of the dues they levy, does not the non-exercise of such a privilege hitherto amount to a lapse or waver of that privilege on their part. We have our shrewd suspicions that the newal of this claim rather points to a pressure from the cotton-lords of Manchester than a real desire on the part of the authorities to disturb the good relations now subsisting between the Paramount Power, and the native chiefs. That the Indian Government should make British India and even native states to pamper to the ever-growing desire of Manchester for sordid gains is a matter of great concern for the people of this country.—*Native Opinion.*

SOME OLD ELPHINSTONIANS.

THE society of old Elphinstonians are gradually feeling the effect of time. Within the short period of half a decade we have lost such men as Nowrozji Furdoonji, Cooverjee Rustomji Mody and Jehangir Merwanji, and within the past month there have been two more gaps made in their ranks by the deaths of Gungadas Kissordas and Byramji Cursetji Ghandy. Of Gungadas Kissordas the *Spectator* has already spoken. By temperament he shunned the public gaze, but in his own way he was one of our rank and file of the truest stamp where reform was concerned, and in the *salons* of some of the native grandees, such as Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Seth Lukmidas Khimji and others a hearty welcome was always accorded to the deceased whenever he chose to appear. Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee was altogether of a different type. He was bold of temperament and appeared to think that a man could only elbow his way in the world by conflict rather than by conciliation; and with such and similar notions of life, his appreciation was confined to those who were privileged to enjoy his confidence. In the social history of Bombay the name of the deceased will be connected with two episodes of opposite character. The one was the first Mahomedan Riot of Bombay, which was brought about by an innocent mistake of his, or rather of his lithographer, in a public journal of which the deceased was the editor. The paper gave an illustated memoir of Mahomed. The latter press was correct enough, but the picture, instead of a likeness, turned out to be a daub. This was enough to set the orthodoxy of our Mahomedan friends ablaze, but the episode is now matter of history. The other episode with which Mr. Byramji's name will be connected is the movement for female education in Bombay. It was a dissertation of his on this subject, read before the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, that led to the initiation of this movement. Professor Patton was the president of the Society, and he wound up the discussion that followed the reading of the paper by proposing that the subject should be taken up practically and in right earnest. He suggested that the young men then before him should establish a female school, each in his own locality, and that they themselves should act as teachers till better arrangements could be made. This was agreed to at once, and amongst those who volunteered for the good work were Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Ardaseer Framji, Mr. Bomanji Pestonji, Mr. Jehangir Burjorji and Mr. Pallonji Framji Mehta, who are happily still amongst us. The deceased was also one of the volunteers, and if ever God's blessing rested on men's work it was on the labours of these disinterested young men. For we now see what crop the seed, which they helped to sow, has produced by their labours.—*Indian Spectator.*

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1885-86:—

IN THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1886.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total Rs.
Imports	39,03,462	1,43,16,646	1,82,50,108
Exports	63,400	87,700	1,51,100
Net Imports	38,40,062	1,42,58,946	1,80,99,008
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF MAR. 1886 (PROGRESSIVE)			
Imports	3,03,18,309	12,38,52,599	15,46,70,908
Exports	32,85,996	77,96,314	1,10,82,310
Net Imports	2,75,32,213	11,60,56,285	14,35,88,498

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1885-86:—

IN THE MONTH OF MARCH 1886.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	1,59,843	59,42,449	61,02,292
Coined & Examined	4,01,049	56,93,230	60,94,279
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF MAR., 1886 (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	3,28,79,284	6,70,80,009	9,99,59,293
Coined & Examined	3,46,97,320	6,80,08,848	10,27,06,168

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THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

WE have received from the Government of India the following account of the entrance gateway and ornamental screens or walls forming the divisions of the Art-ware Courts at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition:—

ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

The Art-ware Courts are entered through a gateway, contributed by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore and carved by his subjects. The gateway is surmounted by a Nakarkhana, or Drum-house, such as is usually found over the entrance to royal residences or temples in which musicians play at stated intervals, and in regular order, certain tunes, in honour of the sovereign or god, after which other strains are added at the will of the performers. In the kiosk on the top are arranged all the musical instruments which are usually played in a drum-house. On the front of the platform has been carved the Samsa or picture of the Sun, which is symbolical of the descent of the lords of Jeypore and of the Rajput chiefs of the solar race, and is, moreover, according to the Ain-i-Akbari, or Institutes of the Emperor Akbar, a "Divine Light" which God directly transfers to Kings without the assistance of men. It is affixed to the gates or walls of palaces. On the opposite side will be found a representation of the Moon from which the Indrabans, the other great branch of the Rajput race, represented by the Rajas of Jeysulmere and Karauli, is said to have sprung. On the same beam below the cornice on the front of the gate is engraved the motto of the Jeypore house "Yato Dharmas tato jaya Sanskrit with Latin and English versions. The Latin "Ubi virtus ibi victor" better expresses the meaning of the original than the English "Where virtue is—is victory;" but, however worded, the idea is as appropriate for the entrance of a great Exhibition as it is for the motto of a State which has in many ways acted up to it. On the corresponding beam, at the back, the motto, "Ex Oriente lux"—From the East comes light—has been carved. The central kiosk can be closed with purdhas or curtains of mushu, that is, cotton and silk cloth (silk alone and was forbidden to be worn by Musalmans at prayer time, hence the fashion) of Indian make such as is used in Hindu palaces. To support the curtains chobs or metal poles have been provided.

RAJPUTANA COURT SCREENS.

The gateway at the entrance of the Rajputana Court and the screens which form the walls of the Jeypore bays, have been prim

as found in Central India. The pillars are modelled on, though not exactly copied from, sculptures existing at Khajrahu in Bundelkhand. At the base of each is a large female figure, with smaller figures on either side, and above these, groups, of small figures arranged in tiers, each of a different design, the whole being in high relief. The cross-beam uniting the pillars illustrates Hindu style both in figures and in ornamentation. The centre is occupied by an image of Ganeshji. This mixture of styles was adopted in order to take an opportunity of showing Buddhist and Hindu figures together. The bays flanking this central entrance are somewhat lower, and consist of one pillar at each extremity, supporting, with the help of the central pillars, horizontal screens of Gwalior stone-carving in relief. On the south or left hand side the style of screen is altogether lighter.

THE BOMBAY AND BARODA COURT SCREEN.

The screen, the general design for which was made by Mr. Griffiths, the Superintendent of the Bombay School of Art and Secretary to the Bombay Committee for the London Exhibition, consists of two lengths, each 80 feet long made up of 8 open bays, 10 feet wide. In addition to these are the four ends each 12 feet wide, the total length of the screen being 208 feet with a uniform height of 10 feet. The design of the screen has been made with a view to illustrate as fully as possible the characteristic wood-carving of the Presidency. The cost of the screen is met by a grant from the Royal Commission and contributions from Native States. The amount assigned from the Royal Commission's grant to Bombay including Baroda was Rs. 4,900, which was supplemented by contributions of Rs. 5,000 from His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 1,000 from His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar, and Rs. 2,000 from His Highness the Rao of Cutch. His Highness the Nawab of Junagad undertook to fill in two bays at a cost of Rs.1,700. The sections belonging to the Royal Commission, to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and to His Highness the Rao of Cutch were executed by native artizans under the superintendence of Mr. Wimbridge, of the East India Art Manufacturing Company, Bombay. The carved details for the Royal Commission and Cutch sections have been selected by Mr. Wimbridge from Mahafiz Khan, Shapur, Dastur Khan and Rani Sipri mosques at Ahmedabad, and the detail for the Baroda section from various houses in Surat. The Bhavnaga section, which comprises four of the richest bays, was constructed in Bhavnagar itself under the immediate supervision of Mr Proctor Sims, the State Engineer, assisted by a very intelligent native mistri. The details of the work are taken from the old palace and from some of the old houses in the town. The Junagad section was likewise carried out locally by Dalpat Nathu. The work is executed in teak.

THE BENGAL COURT SCREEN.

The screens of the Bengal Art-ware Court are an attempt to illustrate, chiefly by means of papier mache casting, the styles of architectural ornament characteristic of the best Hindu and Mahomedan buildings in Bengal Proper. The northern screen is adapted from the temple of Krishna at Kantamagar near Dinajpur, built between 1704 and 1722 A. D. This temple froms an excellent example of the brick architecture of Lower Bengal, and one of its chief constructive peculiarities, the bent cornice supposed by the late Mr. Fergusson to have been copied from the common bamboo hut of the country, has been reproduced in the screen. It should be added that the form of the five central arches was determined by the requirements of the Exhibition, and bears no resemblance to anything at Kantanagar. The side arches, on the other hand, though not quite correct in their proportions, give a fair idea of the style of the pointed arch which the Bengal school borrowed from Mahomedan architecture. The southern or Mahomedan screen was designed by Mr. Jules Schaumburg, Artist to the Geological Survey of India, on the lines of the architecture of the ancient city of Gaur and its suburb Panduah. The general idea of the screen was derived from the Qadam Rasul Mosque built by Nasrah Shah in 1530; the flat pilasters bulging outwards at the bottom are adapted from the tomb of Sultan Ghyasuddin (1211—1227), known as the Eklahi Mosque, at Panduah, while the detailed ornamentation consists of casts taken from the remains of these and other buildings preserved in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The painted arabesque design running along the top of the screen is a composition from two carved stones in the Museum, and is intended to represent the enamelled tiles with which the Gaur and Panduah buildings were overlaid.

THE NEPAL COURT SCREEN.

The front face of the screen, which is double, consists of a large central plaque and two smaller side plaques of carved birch wood, divided and bordered by panels of carved satisal (Dalbergia Sisu) wood. The architecture is that of all ancient Newar buildings; unfortunately the work represented is fast falling into disuse from a variety of causes, and workmen capable of producing it are not easy to collect. Since the Newars have been a conquered race, they have lacked the means of gratifying their undoubtedly artistic instincts, and the Gurkhalis or dominant class in modern Nepal have no appreciation of beauty in architecture.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH COURT SCREEN.

The screens fall into three divisions:—(1) A pair of double marble arches inlaid with precious stones, standing across the main central passage at each extremity of the Court of the United Provinces. (2) That portion of the screens enclosing the smaller of the two sections into which the Court is divided. (3) The portion including the larger section. Division (1) has been taken from a large number of pillars of similar design now lying in the Fort at Agra, and constitute a gift from the Government of the United Provinces to the National collection at South Kensington. The inlaid work on the pillars is similar to much of that on the world-famed Taj. Division (2) consists entirely of stone-carving executed at Muttra and Agra for the Royal Commission. Division (3) consists entirely of wood-work. The ends of the Court are here again furnished by workmen from the districts of Bulandshahr and Mainpuri. The frontage to the extent of 50 feet is occupied by carved wood-work, the greater portion of which has been dug out of ancient houses in Lucknow City under demolition as ruinous from age. The remaining portion of the frontage was executed at Furakhabad from the designs and under the superintendence of Seth Janki Das, a wealthy merchant of that city, and is a copy of frontage of a verandah erected a few years ago in the Seth's house.

THE PUNJAB COURT SCREEN.

The screen of wood wrought for the Punjab Cour owes its simplicity to several considerations, the most important of which was the desirability of occupying as little as possible of the floor-space. Another was the fact, that in order to get the work ready in time it was distributed to various hands in different places, and the adoption of a uniform design simplified the execution, while care had to be taken not to exceed the sum allowed by the Royal Commissioners. There are two arcades, each of a hundred feet in length, closed by four end arcades of three arches each twelve feet six inches in length. One of the longer arcades is wrought in shisham (Dalbergia Sisu), the cabinet wood of the Punjab and was made at Udoki, a village in the Amritsar district, by a large family of Sikh carpenters, headed by Gopal Singh and Ganga Singh. Carpentry has long been a favourite occupation of the Sikhs and this portion is a fair sample of their skill. The whole of the work, indeed, is such as is wrought for the best class of constructions every day in the Punjab. The similar length opposite is in deodar or Himalayan cedar (Cedrus deodara) and is the work of various hands in Lahore. The end arcades—two in shisham and two in deodar—are designed in a different style, known among Punjab workmen as Akbbari.

THE KASHMIR AND FRONTIER STATES COURT SCREEN.

"The screen for the Kashmir and Frontier States' Court" writes Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Kashmir, "is copied from the verandah of an old wooden mosque near Chakoti on the Kashmir-Murree road, to which the attention of travellers is invited in Ince's handbook. Until fifteen or twenty years ago the mosque appears to have been in tolerable preservation, but latterly it had been suffering much from the depredations of tourists and art-collectors, who stripped off every bracket or other piece of craving that could be got at, until the building became a mere wreck of what it had been. Two years ago it was still further spoilt by repairs made to fit it for the purpose of a house for the road police, and the distruction was finally completed by the earthquake of 1885, which left it little more than a ruin. Before that catastrophe, I had obtained the permission of the Maharaja to take away the pillars and arches of the verandah which shaded the mosque on two sides to put them up in Srinagar as a model to wood carvers; but finding the building practically a ruin, I had all carving worth removal taken to Srinagar. Besides the verandah there are a number of beams and cornices and a doorway, of which unfortunately the pediment had been stolen by a French art-collector."

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COURT SCREEN.

The screens which form the facing and sides of the Central Provinces' Court are the handiwork of native carpenters at Nagpur, and are very fair specimens of the wood-carving which is verey characteristic of the Central Provinces. The art of carving in wood, and to a less degree, in stone, is perhaps the only one in which these Provinces can held their own against other Provinces in India.

THE ASSAM COURT SCREEN.

The Assam ornamental screen is composed almost entirely of bamboo and cane, but a kind of mat known locally as sittle patti and some native silk cloths have been also used in its manufacture. There are really two screens, one for each side of the Court. These differ from each other only in pattern, the main idea being exactly the same in each.

THE BURMA COURT SCREEN.

The screen of the Burma Court is made of carved teak with kalaga (or cloth hanging) panels. The upper part resembles the carving placed round the eaves and gables of Burmese monasteries, palaces, and shrines. The small flame-like pinnacles perhaps point back to a former fire-worship era. The frame-work just below is an example of the ordinary wood-carving of the country, and the kalagas or applique works, which are placed as panels, are part of the hangings used as screens, roofings, or back-grounds at open air festivals or in-door feasts. The pillars are ornamented in red and gold in a manner common in shrines and monasteries. The workmanship is purposely that met with on obsects commonly made in Burmah.

THE MADRAS COURT SCREEN.

The carved screen for the Madras Court are in the style of the Dravidian architecture of Southern India of the Vijaynagar period, *i.e.*, about the 15th or 16th century. Avoiding as far as possible the grotesque eccentricities of the style, it is attempted to show that South Indian carvers are capable of much good work. The columns are fluted and ribbed and crossed at intervals with bands of elaborate ornament. The upper portion is cut in representation of a chatty, or earthen vessel, from which the capital springs in the shape of a lotus. Above this two richly-carved brackets assist in supporting the long beam on which the upper portion or entablature of the screen rests. The Hindu architects use an elaborate system of brackets in place of the arch construction of Saracenic and European builders. The long team is divided into panels filled with various designs of foliage, birds, gryphons, and other monsters of Hindu mythology. What might be called the frieze of the entablature is divided into panels by carved uprights or struts. The panels themselves are each divided into three inches the design being adapted from the metal shrines in which the Hindus place the images of their gods. The centre of each of these is filled with pierced foliage, generally in representation of the tree of life, and in the spandrel between the niches, a cobra with distended hood is coiled up. The variety of the patterns on the screen and the treatment of animal forms will give a good idea of the facility for ornamental design possessed by most oriental handicraftsmen. The screen is constructed of Burma teak by a Madras carpenter Ramalingam Asari.

The official account also includes full particulars of the Hyderabad Court Screen, which has already been described in detail in these columns.

THE RECOVERY OF THE DEBTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

A CALCUTTA Small Cause Court Reference, Wallis *vs.* Taylor, has raised a question of very great importance to tradesmen namely, whether an officer who is on duty with his regiment at Quetta could be sued in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for goods sold and delivered, notwithstanding the terms of the Army Act of 1881 (44 and 45 Vic., C. 58) and the fact that there is a Court of Small Causes existent at Quetta.

The facts of the case were that, on the 6th September 1884 Messrs. Manton and Co., of Calcutta, sued in the Calcutta Small Cause Court Lieutenant Taylor, of the 4th Rattray's Sikhs, then no special duty at Quetta, to recover a sum of Rs. 320-15-9, for goods sold and delivered. The defendant pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit. The sections of the Army Act of 1881, which apply to the case, are sections 143 and 151, which are as follows:—Section 148—"Where any part of her majesty's regular forces is serving in India beyond the juridiction of any Court of Small Causes established by or under the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council, actions of debt and personal actions against officers and other persons subject to military law, which the exception of persons being soldiers of the regular forces, which would be cognizable by such Court of of Small Causes if the said part of her majesty's regular forces were within the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be cognizable before a Court of Requests Composed of officers, and not elsewhere, provided that (a) The value in question does not exceed four hundred rupees" Section 151.—In India all actions of debt and personal actions against persons subject to Military law, other than soldiers of the regular forces, within the jurisdiction of any Court of Small Cases, shall be cognizable by such Court to the extent of its powers.

The case originally came on for hearing before Babu Srinath Roy, the officiating Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, and was decided by him in favour of the defendant; a new trial, however, was obtained, and the case came on before the Chief Judge and Babu Srinath Roy sitting together. The Chief Judge held that the effect of Section 148 was to give absolute jurisdiction to Courts of Requests in suits of the value of Rs. 400 over officers serving in places where there is no Small Cause Court; and that the effect of Section 151 was to give jurisdiction to a Court of Small Causes in places where such Courts exist. He therefore was of opinion that the Calcutta Small Cause Court had power to try the case Babu Srinath Ray differed from the Chief Judge on the question of jurisdiction, being of opinion that the Court of Small Causes referred to in Section 151 was a Court within the local jurisdiction of which the defendant resided, and that, it having been proved that there was a Court of Small Causes at Quetta, the suit should have been brought in that Court. There being this differ. ence of opinion between the learned Judges, the question whether the Calcutta Court of Small Causes had jurisdiction over the suit was referred to the High Court. This reference was heard by the Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth, and Mr. Justice Wilson. These learned Judges differed in opinion on the question referred, and the Chief Justice directed the matter to be set down for re-argument before a bench of three Judges.

On the 3rd April the case was re-argued before the Chief Justice, Sir W. Comer Petheram, Mr. Justice Pigot, and Mr. Justice Trevelyan. The following was the opinion of the Court on the reference:—It appears to us clear that the Small Cause Court has jurisdiction in such a case as the present. By the Small Cause Court Act, jurisdiction is expressly conferred on Small Cause Courts in cases the facts of which are those appearing hear, and all that has to be considered in this case is whether there is any provision in the Army Act of 1881 which takes away that jurisdiction. We are of opinion that there is none. The doubt which has been left in the matter arises from its being apparently supposed that the words "shall be cognizable" in Section 151 of the Army Act, mean "shall be cognizable only." We are of opinion that there is nothing in the words of that section of the Army Act either expressed or implied, to lead us to believe that it was the intention of the Legislature in that section to effect the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. We therefore answer the question referred to us in the affirmative. We think it desirable to add that the discretion of the Small Cause Court under Section 18 of Act XV. of 1882 giving leave to sue, is one that ought to be only very cautiously exercised cases such as the one before us.

LISZT AND THE CZAR.

MANY years ago, while in Russia, Lizst was commanded to play before the late Emperor at the Palace of Tsarskoe-Selo or Peterhoff (we do not remember which), and while in the act of improvising some sublime piece or other his Majesty held converse with the Empress and other members of the Royal Family, this in a sufficiently loud tone to irritate in no small degree the news of the composer. Lizst suddenly stopped, and the Emperor noticing the general silence (usually consequent upon such an occasion) requested the executant to go on. Lizst rose from his seat, and making a profound bow to the Emperor, said, "Sire, quand les rois parlent tout doit se taire." The Czar, who was quick to catch a witty "mot," felt the sting—since Lizst considered himself "le roi de l'art" in music if the Czar was "roi d'une nation"—and the musician was handed his passport the following morning, the meaning of which implied a courteous request to cross the frontier.

PRAYER OR INCENDIARY SPEECH?

THE American strikes have furnished the chaplain of the House of Representatives, Washington, with an occasion for offering the following prayer, in which he denounces the rich and wealthy:—

"Give ear, O God of Jacob, and awaken us to see the danger which threatens the civilized world, a revolution more tremendous than any of which history tells, in which the scenes of the Reign of Terror may be enacted in every capital of Europe and America. For long the few have mastered the many because they understood the open secret, the tools to them that can use them, but now the many have learned the secret of organization, drill, and dynamite. Rouse the rich of the world to understand that the time has come for grinding, selfish monopoly to cease, that corporations may get souls in them with justice, honour, conscience, and human kindness. Teach the rich men of this country that great fortunes are lent them by three for other purposes than to build and decorate palaces, to found private collections of art, to stock wine cellars, to keep racing stauds and yachts and fitful whist company than hostlers, grooms, and jockeys, pool-sellers and book-makers. Teach them, O God, that it is in thee who has given them power to get these fortunes; that it is to prove them to know what it is their hearts, whether they will keep thy commandments or no, and that those commandments are 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbour as thyself;' that if the rich men of our land keep these commandments the poor will follow the example, and we at least will be saved from the days of tribulation that are fast coming on all the world. Help us, O God, and save us."

Mr. Grosvenor (O.) asked unanimous consent that the prayer be printed in the *Record*.

Mr. James (N. Y.) objected, remarking *sotto voce* to gentlemen who asked him to withdraw his objection that it was made because the prayer was an incendiary speech.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Swiftsure, 1,256 tons, Captain G Burton' sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE s s Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, sailed on Saturdays last for Hull with a general cargo.

THE s s Clan Mackay, 1,422 tons, Captain J R Lowe, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE ship Penthesilla, 1,667 tons, Captain H Murdoch, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE barque Snowdon, 1,065 tons, Captain T Lewis, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Sydney (17th Feb), with a cargo of coal.

THE B I Co's s s Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain W Masson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (20th April), with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE s s Hornhead, 1,636 tons, Captain M R Thompson, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Heyne, Mr Thompson and Mr Parry.

THE P and O Co's s s Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W D G Worcester, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Hongkong (16th April), with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE s s Shah Jehan, 1,035 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Calcutta (20th April), with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers. She is consigned to Doosa Keerpail.

THE s s Hartington, 1,353 tons, Captain W H Hall, arrived in arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Middlesbro' (5th April), with a cargo of 223 tons coal. She is consigned to James Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
8TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S Ravenna ...	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Inchgarvie..	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Mameluke..	1752	A. Newey	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Beresford ..	1414	W. Howell.....	...	.....
„ Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1590	Tait	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Amana ...	2131	J. C. Main	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Victoria....	2207	W. Russell.....	..	W & A Graham.
„ Angers	2077	Pinkham	..	Ralli Bros.
„ Victory	1846	Elevate	..	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Malwa.....	1397	G. W. Atkinson.	...	P. & O. Co.
„ Orpington ..	1497	W. Peterson....	..	Captain.
„ Loodiana ..	2147	A. P. Turner ..	..	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Khiva	1509	S. Baron	..	P. & O. Co.
„ Guildford ...	1475	T. D. Moffat	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
7	Sumatra (s)	Worcester ..	Hongkong, April 16.
	Shah Jehan (s) ..	Leftinch	Calcutta, April 20.
8	Chilka (s)	Masson	Calcutta, April 20.
	Hartington (s)	Hall	Middlesbro', April 5
	Snowdon	Lewis	Sydney, Feb. 17.
	Nowshera (s)	Davison	Suakim, April 23.
	Westergate (s)...	James	Cardiff, April 6.
9	Asia (s)	Craig	Cardiff, April 10.
	Booldana (s)	Clarke	Suakim, April 29.
	Berenice (s)	Verona.....	Hongkong, April 18.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Hull.
	Clan Mackay (s)..	Lowe	Genoa.
9	Hornhead (s).....	Thompson...	Amsterdam.
	Swiftsure (s)	Burton.....	Havre.

The ship Penthesilea, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamers Liscard, for Catania and Civita Vicchia; Shah Jehan, and Chilka, Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
4 Bhundara (s) .....Singapore, April 18.
Kilwa (s) .....England .....Calcutta, April 25.
Malabar (s) .....Gould .....Galle, April 25.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Steamers Clan Mackenzie and City of London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—125 boxes bar soap E Sumsoodin and Co; 1 box gold and silver watches, Marcks and Co.
Clan Murray s—25 casks fuse, Richardson and Cruddas.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—25 cases matches, the United Merchant's Co.
Verona s—5 bales printing paper B Furdonjee and Co.
Umberto-Arbib s—12 cases Portwine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Malwa s—78 cases provisions, J Jivanjee and Co; 21 cases aniline dye, C Macdonald and Co; 25 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.
Loodiana s—74 cases matches A Shaikaddum, 7 packages writing paper, S A A Dawood; 30 cases matches, Moosa Boga, 20 cases matches, E Sumsoodin and Co; 10 cases matches, S Noorbhoy; 25 cases matches, O Chandabhoy.
City of Carthage s—90 packages papers, S A S Dawood; 50 cases sulphuric acid, D Hormusjee and Co.
Laleham s—2 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.
Clan Sinclair s—5 hogshead Brandy Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy.
Surat s—9 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—5 bales printing paper, Mia Sahib.
Clan Macleay s—1 hogshead Whiskey Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Victoria s—104 casks beer, Brandenburg and Co; 10 hogshead pale ale, C H B Forbes and Co; 80 cases Portwine, W and A Graham and Co; 51 cases whiskey, 35 cases rum, and 51 cases ginger wine, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 125 casks beer, Framjee, Sands and Co.

FROM HULL.

Rialto s—200 drums linseed oil, A Adumbhoy.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Malwa s—15 cases wine, F Woolley and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—15 cases Brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Singapore s—35 cases liqueurs and 102 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—36 cases brandy, Dadabhoy Dajibhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Penthesilia s—100 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 206 cwts myrabollams, D Vussonjee.
Victoria s—14 bales wool, M Coorjee; 50 bales wool, N Bhanjee; 3,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 96 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 23 bales cotton, G Kessowjee; 66 bales wool, M Goomdram.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—20 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Loodiana s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 160 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 90 cwts olibanum, M Luckumsee; 12 cwts gum, E Veerjee; 7 bales skins and hides, H Jamal; 6 cwts nutmeg and 20 cwts gum, H Jooma; 7,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 266 cwts olibanum, C Soomar; 27 bales hides, M Moomenbhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Waverley s—1,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co
Rialto s—615 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Orpington s—70 cwts coir yarn, D P Batha and Co; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Swiftsure s—3,940 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.
Castlegate s—8,337 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Forbes s—1,999 cwts poppyseed, 394 cwts groundnuts and 3,999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 9,000 cwts linseed, Olcese and Co; 180 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kildare s—220 bales cotton, T H Moor and Co; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kildare s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, and 6,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Amana s—210 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 350 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sussex s—4,999 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Empire s—4,000 cwts wheat, W Bell and Co.
Europa s—2,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed and 7,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Saint Oswald s—400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Thorndale s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Westbourne s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Ardenclutha s—330 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nur Jehan s—76 bales cotton and 15 bales twist waste, J Jugannath.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—10 bales cotton and 300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 24 bales cotton, D P Marker; 1,450 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 30 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 100 bales twist, H A Esmail&Co; 250 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 70 bales twist, H Mooltanchund; 100 bales twist, G Luckmundass; 75 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 600 cwts sandalwood and 50 bales twist, T Topen; 37 bales cotton, G Shabbajmal; 50 cwts copla-nee and 30 cwts grain, R E Dadachanjee; 180 cwts Olibanum, H Lalljee; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, Anglo I S and M Coy; 495 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist and 102 bales cotton, H A Esmail and Co; 32 bales cotton, T Topen; 19 bales cotton, G Sobagmull; 113 bales cotton, H Moolchund; 97 bales cotton, G Gassiram; 122 bales cotton, SKaloobux; 187 bales cotton, Kalooram.
Kashgar s—50 bales twist, L Chuttoo; 9 chests opium, D Dawarkabux.
Singapore s—50 bales twist, Sholapur S and W Co Ld; 4 chests opium, J Ramnath; 5 chests opium, B Sitaram; 16 chest opium, L Brijmowan; 9 chests opium, J Rambillas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—10 bales twist and 20 bales grey T cloth, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, and 4 bales cloth, Sassoon J David and Co.
Singapore s—5 chests opium, M Funsookbai; 5 chest opium, R Kasan; 4 chests opium, G Vanaik; 4 chests opium, B Sitaram.
Kashgar s—2 chests opium, D Dawarkabux.

FOR LEGHORN.

Inchborva s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Burroughs, Capt, Bo Dy A A G, for Musketry, on privilege leave, from Mhow.

MAY 8.

Buller, Lt, Bo R E, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.

O'Connell, Capt, Bo Comdt Purundhur Santm, off leave, to Purundhur.
Bainbridge, Surgn-Major, Bo I M S, on privilege leave, to England.
Walcott, C B, Col, Bo Comt Dept, on privilege leave, to Hongkong.

MAY 8.

East, Brig Genl, Bl, from leave, to Jubulpore.
Cleeve, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 10th May 1886.

Lt G Land, E Company is granted 3 months leave of absence to proceed to England on private affairs from the 7th inst.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at is. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles. 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, ringworm, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, acne, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
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THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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CLARETS.	Per Dozen. Qts.	Cash Per Dozen. Pts.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
St. Emilion, rich and full flavoured	12 8	14 8
St. Julien, an elegant wine with good bouquet	14 8	16 8
Chateau Larose, delicate silky wine	..	20 0
Chateau Leoville, soft with rich bouquet	24 0	26 0
Chateau Lafitte, very choice with great body	25 0	27

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
In Liquidation,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 60 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	.. ..
Dry Elite „	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 48 0	..

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

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Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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FOR ESTATES,
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CARLTON — RICHD MATHEWS & Co's — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY.

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- A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
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(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

- A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
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Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S
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Awarded SILVER MEDAL, London International Exhibition, 1884.
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 6 in. the rod being jointed.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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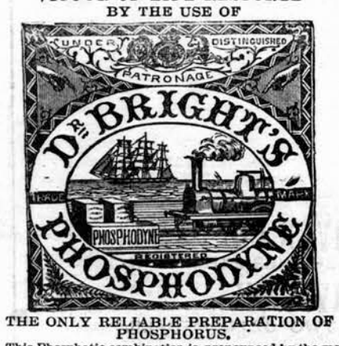

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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nervous substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a most precious medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

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Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts .....Rs. 70
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LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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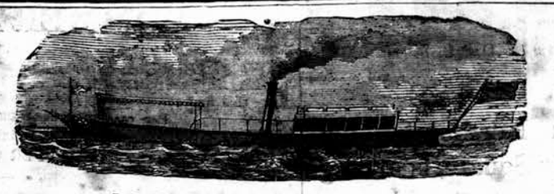

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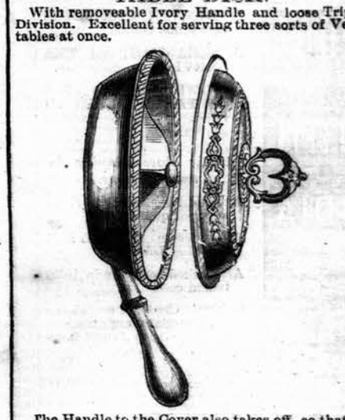

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